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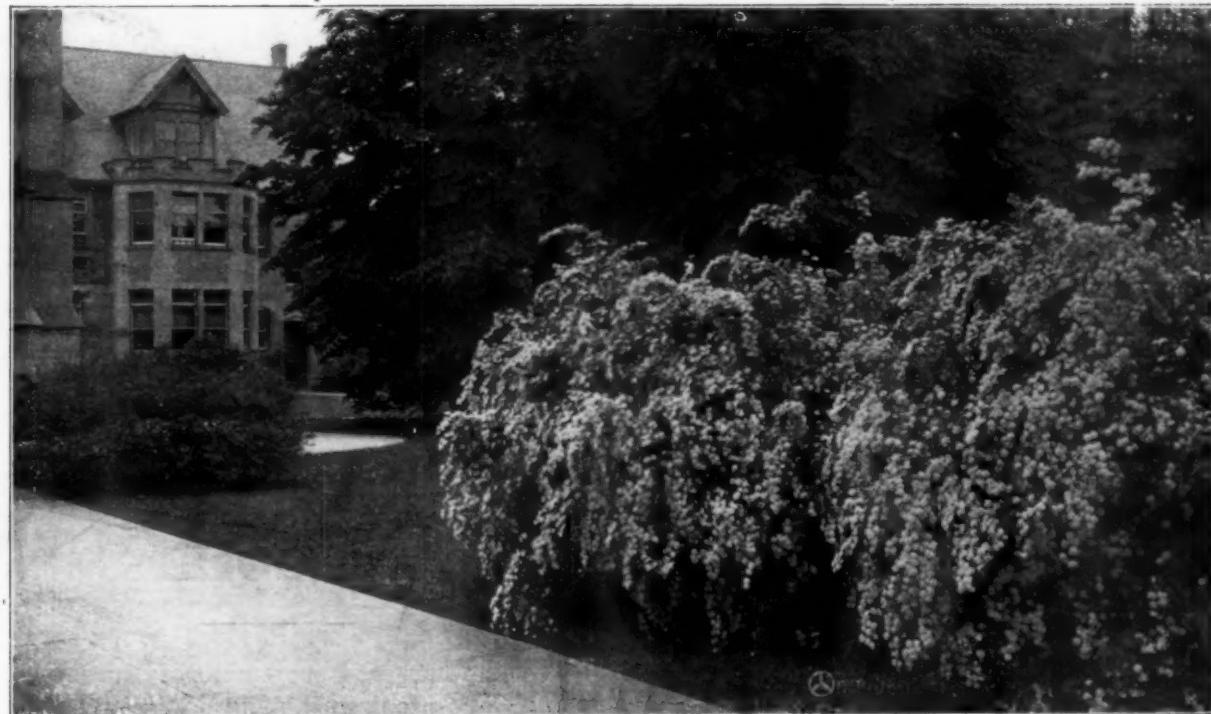
The National Journal Of Commercial Horticulture  
Chief Exponent Of The American Nursery Trade

Circulating Throughout the United States, Canada and Abroad, Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution. Published Monthly by the American Fruits Publishing Company, Inc.

Vol. XXIX

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1919

No. 5



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These maples are straight and fine stock.

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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN--May, 1919

**EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT**--Communications on any subject connected with Commercial Horticulture, Nurseries or Arboriculture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Orchard Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

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RALPH T. OLCOOTT  
Editor and Manager

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

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**WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR**--Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Planting Field and Nursery. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

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Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents the results of American industry in one of the greatest callings--Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

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### CONIFERS

Well established plants from 2½ inch pots. Ready for delivery early in May

We have lately taken up the propagation of Conifers, and have been very successful with it. We offer, for delivery this spring, the following list of plants from 2½ inch pots, propagated early in the winter and well established early in May.

	Per 100	Per 1000		Per 100	Per 1000
7000 Juniperus Hyberica (Irish Juniper).....	\$7.00	\$60.00	1500 Retinispora squarrosa (sulphurea).....	8.00	75.00
2000 " Suecica (Swedish) .....	8.00	70.00	1000 Thuya occidentalis conica densa.....	7.50	70.00
800 Retinispora Filifera .....	8.00	75.00	1000 " " Hoveyli .....	7.00	65.00
700 " plumosa .....	8.00	75.00	5000 " " pyramidalis .....	6.50	60.00
400 " " aurea .....	8.00	75.00	2500 " " Siberica .....	6.50	60.00
			3000 " " " Tom Thumb" .....	8.00	70.00

200,000 Norway Spruce for Nursery Planting. Thrifty, Well-Rooted Plants; Twice Transplanted; 10 to 15 inches

Prices: \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000; \$220.00 per 10,000

### ROSES, Dormant Plants from 2½ inch Pots

The above roses were propagated last summer and have been carried over the winter in dormant condition. We find stock of this sort can be safely planted in the fields very early in the spring, and it gives much better growth than do plants from green houses, which necessarily cannot be planted until danger from frost is over:

3500 Dr. Van Fleet, beautiful flesh pink climbing rose. Flowers four inches or more in diameter, delicately perfumed, long stems, pointed buds, \$6.00 per 100.	with rich golden stamens, beautiful bronzy green foliage, \$6.00 per 100.
3500 Goldfinch, buds deep yellow, change to cream in open flowers; about the best of the yellow ramblers. \$4.00 per 100.	2500 Trier, creamy white, edged fawn color. Gives some bloom throughout summer and late fall. \$4.00 per 100.
2800 Silver Moon, flowers exceptionally large, semi-double,	3000 Aviator Bieriot, a Wichuriana Hybrid of fine saffron yellow color, with golden yellow center. Promises to be decidedly the finest rose of this class. \$6.00 per 100.

### SHRUBS

Rooted cuttings from frames, except as noted	Per 1000	Per 100	Per 1000
15000 Berberis Thunbergii, Seedlings, 2 yr., 12-15 in., 2 branches .....	\$40.00	2400 Honeysuckle Grandiflora rosea (pink)...	\$3.00
5000 Berberis Thunbergii, Seedlings, 1 yr., 10-12 inch .....	12.00	1800 " Red Tartarian .....	3.00
		3000 " White Tartarian .....	3.00 25.00
		3000 Weigela, Rosea .....	4.00 30.00
		1700 " Variegata .....	4.00 30.00

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## Yellow Rose Novelty HUGONIS

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It's hardiness is remarkable, for we have never yet known even a tip of a single branch to winterkill, and the same excellent report comes from trials made in Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

In this locality Hugonis bloomed the first week in May, 1918, two weeks ahead of our otherwise earliest Roses. Today (April 25, 1919) its buds already are showing yellow.

This unique species is fine for shrub planting and makes a symmetrical bush about 6 feet in height and the same in diameter when fully matured.

Field Grown Plants, now in pots ready for Shipping \$1.50 each.

(In order to get this species as widely disseminated as possible not more than 2 plants will be sold to any one customer.)

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# American Nurseryman

## The National Journal Of Commercial Horticulture

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Vol. XXIX

ROCHESTER N. Y., MAY, 1919

No. 5

## Explanation of Provisions for Entry of Plant Novelties and Propagating Stock Under Quarantine 37

United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1919.

Regulation 14 of the regulations relative to the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds has been revised and re-issued. In its new form it is essentially an interpretation of the old regulation 14 rather than an enlargement of powers under the quarantine, inasmuch as the regulation, as worded in the quarantine as originally issued, was intended to cover exactly what is now more clearly stated in the new regulation. This regulation provides for the importation under a special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, of limited quantities of otherwise prohibited stock for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties of plants and stock for propagation purposes not available in the United States. This amendment, however, does not apply to a few plants which have been specifically prohibited entry under other quarantines, as, for example, pines, Ribes and Grossularia from certain countries and citrus, banana, and bamboo stock.

The following explanations of regulation 14 are given to indicate the limitations under this regulation and the procedure to be followed in making importations of the two classes of plants specified, namely, new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

The expression "New Varieties" is understood to mean plant novelties, that is, new horticultural or floricultural creations or new discoveries.

"Necessary Propagating Stock" is understood to mean stock of old or standard varieties imported for the multiplication of the plants in question as a nursery or florist enterprise as distinguished from importations for immediate or ultimate sale of the stocks actually imported, and such importations will be restricted to stocks which are not available in this country in adequate quantities.

The expression "Limited Quantities" used in regulation 14 is understood to mean with respect both to new varieties and to standard stocks, such quantities as will supply reasonable needs for the establishment of reproduction plantings which may be thereafter independent of foreign supplies.

There is no limitation as to the number of permits for different plants or classes of plants under regulation which an individual may request, but the applications will all be passed upon both as to necessity for the particular importation and as to the quantity adequate for the purpose intended, by experts of the Department, for the information of the Board prior to the issuance of the permits.

All importations under regulation 14 must be made under special permits through the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Department of Agriculture but for the use of the individual importer. The importer will be required to meet all entry,

transportation and freight-handling charges. The Department will make no charge for inspection and supervision. The necessary procedure for making such importations is as follows:

1. The Federal Horticultural Board will supply, on request, an application blank upon which request may be made for a special permit to import. This application embodies an agreement on the part of the importer that if the imported material is found on examination by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture to be so infested or infected with insects or disease that it cannot be adequately safeguarded, it may be destroyed and such destruction will not be made the basis of a claim against the Department of Agriculture for damage. The application must be accompanied by a statement certifying that the plants to be imported are novelties or if standard varieties of foreign plants, that stocks in adequate quantities for their propagation are not available in this country, and that in either case they are to be imported for the establishment of reproduction plantings and not for immediate or ultimate sale of the stocks actually imported. In exceptional cases the importation of novelties may be made for personal use but not for sale. The application must also give the name and address of the exporter, country and locality where the stock was grown, the name and address of the importer and the name and address of the nursery or other establishment in which the plants are to be reproduced on release.

2. If the permit is issued, the applicant will be furnished shipping instructions and shipping tags to be forwarded with his order to the exporter. The plants will, in consequence, be addressed in bond to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., United States of America, and endorsed, "Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, for (insert name of importer)," and arrangements must be made with some responsible agency in Washington for the clearance of the plants when received through the Custom House at Georgetown, D. C., together with the payment of all charges involved.

3. Upon clearance through the Georgetown Custom House the material will be turned over to the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction by the authorized agent of the importer, and in the specially equipped inspection houses and under expert care as to the welfare of the plants, be carefully examined by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board. If found free from dangerous insects or diseases, the shipment will be immediately and carefully repacked and forwarded by express, charges collect, to the importer.

4. Cleaning and disinfection will occur for slight infestation, but should material be

found to be so infected and infested with either disease or insects that it cannot be so adequately safeguarded, it will either be destroyed, or, when possible and desirable, returned to the point of origin.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,  
Chairman of Board.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE  
Federal Horticultural Board  
Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1919.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR STERILIZATION OF SAND, SOIL, OR EARTH USED FOR PACKING BULBS IMPORTED UNDER NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37

Amendment No. 1 to the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37 provides that the requirement of Regulation 3 as to freedom from sand, soil, or earth of nursery stock and other plants and seeds permitted entry under the regulation, shall not apply to sand, soil, or earth used for packing the articles enumerated in Item No. 1 when such sand, soil, or earth has been previously sterilized in accordance with methods prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board under the supervision of a duly authorized inspector of the country of origin.

The requirement as to sterilization may be met by heating the sand, soil, or earth to a temperature of 100 degrees Centigrade (212 degrees Fahrenheit) and maintaining that temperature for a period of one hour. Such sterilization is accomplished at one of the field stations of this Department by the use of a large iron receptacle holding about a cubic yard of soil. A fire is built under the receptacle and in a short period the contained earth is heated sufficiently to kill all larvae, nematodes, etc. It is necessary to keep the soil stirred while heating. Any device which still maintains the heat at the required temperature for one hour will be satisfactory to the Board.

The invoice covering importations of bulbs packed in such sterilized sand, soil, or earth must be accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized inspector of the country of origin to the effect that the required sterilization has been accomplished under his direction. The certificate should indicate the marks and numbers on the cases and should contain such other information as may be necessary to identify the cases which it covers.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,  
Chairman of Board.

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## Every Argument Made Against Plant Quarantine Clearly Answered By Secretary of Agriculture

Some six weeks ago a committee representing the New York Florists Club, the Society of American Florists and the American Association of Nurserymen requested a private audience with the Secretary to discuss certain features of Plant Quarantine No. 37. Such an audience was granted and a conference was held in the office of the Secretary on March 1 when the committee referred to presented their protests against the quarantine and left with the Secretary typewritten and printed briefs for his further consideration.

The Secretary submitted these briefs, and the evidence presented, to Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, who is in charge of the investigation of appeals from decisions of the Forest Service, and who has hitherto never

had any relation with the Federal Horticultural Board, and directed him to make a thorough investigation of the entire subject. Mr. Shearman was given all the department records and correspondence in relation to the hearing and quarantine, and including in his field of inquiry every phase of the subject, and particularly all of the criticisms of Quarantine No. 37 received either directly from the petitioners or by letter, and also as published in the trade journals. His examination of this material was made independently of the Federal Horticultural Board and the plant experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry who had advised the Board with regard to the quarantine, and his report to the Secretary represents his individual unbiased judgment.

Mr. Sherman's report and the protests

and briefs submitted by the Committee of Nurserymen and Florists were carefully studied by the Secretary, and the latter's decision is incorporated in a letter addressed to Mr. Winfred Rolker, Chairman of the New York Florists' Club protesting Committee, dated March 28th. Similar replies were also addressed to J. F. Ammann, President, Society of American Florists and to Mr. Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.

In view of the wide publicity through trade journals and otherwise given to the briefs and petitions of the committee which sought and received the interview with the Secretary, it seems proper and desirable that the reply of the Secretary should be made available to the public. A copy of it is, therefore, submitted herewith for your information.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
March 28, 1919.

Mr. Winfred Rolker,  
N. Y. Florists' Club Protesting Committee,  
51 Barclay St.,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: As a result of the meeting in reference to Plant Quarantine 37, which was held in my office March 1, 1919, and which was attended by yourself, as a representative of the New York Florists' Club Protesting Committee, and by representatives of the Society of American Florists and of the American Association of Nurserymen, this whole subject has been thoroughly reconsidered. This was believed to be desirable, in order to determine whether the suggestions and objections in reference to the quarantine order, made at that meeting and other times by said associations and certain individuals, were such as to warrant any essential modification thereof.

It has been definitely known, for many years, that plant diseases and insect pests are continually being introduced in this country through the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products and that the results have, in many instances, been disastrous over wide sections of the country. The so-called Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stats., at large, page 315), represents the official recognition of this fact by Congress. Under the authority of this Act, the Department has, from time to time, promulgated a number of quarantines restricting or prohibiting the importation of certain plants and plant products found to have been the cause of disease and infestations. As a real comedy, this method has been found, in many cases, to be entirely inadequate, because it is based, largely, on the principle of providing against dangers after they have been discovered, when it was often too late, owing to the fact that the damage already had been done and the infestation already had begun to spread. Such a method is in the nature of an attempt to cure rather than to prevent. On the other hand, attempts at prevention, instead of cure, have been made from time to time by provisions for inspection, either in foreign countries or, upon importation, by Federal officials or state authorities. But the method of inspection, as well as that of cure, has been found to be entirely inadequate in many cases.

Largely because of the havoc which has been wrought by such importations and also the result of investigations carried on by the Department and the definite scientific information received from reliable

sources, it has been felt that something more comprehensive was needed than either a piecemeal quarantine, which begins the application of a remedy after the particular injury has begun to operate, or a system of inspection by which, in many cases, no matter how conscientious the inspectors may be, it is impossible to discover the harmful disease or pest.

In illustration of the growing sentiment in the country for an improvement over prevailing methods of preventing the introduction of plant diseases through importations, reference may be made to the resolutions passed January 1, 1918, by the Section of Horticultural Inspection of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, at its meeting in Pittsburgh. At that time recommendations were made (1) for the prohibition of the importation of all nursery stock as defined in the Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, except under Federal quarantine regulations; (2) immediate, absolute embargo against nursery stock with soil around the roots; (3) ultimate prohibition of all kinds of nursery stock, after allowing suitable time for trade adjustment.

Believing that the time had come to take definite steps along the lines suggested, the Bureau of Plant Industry was asked for information (1) as to the advisability of excluding from importation all ornamentals and other plants with soil about the roots; (2) as to the exclusion of all kinds of nursery stock from Asia, Africa, and other little known localities. In response to this request, the Bureau submitted a report on February 26, 1918, in which it was stated, among other things, that, in order to protect the country against dangerous plant pests and diseases, the time seemed to be at hand "for the inauguration of a policy that would gradually result in the exclusion of all foreign nursery and florist stock."

Thereafter, on March 28, 1918, notice of a public hearing to be held May 28, 1918, was sent to all nurserymen on the mailing list of the Federal Horticultural Board and was published in the horticultural and florist trade papers, in order that suggestions of a practical nature might be made by private individuals or associations, whose business would be affected by a more comprehensive general quarantine, and by state officials or bodies interested in the protection which such a quarantine would afford.

The hearing, for which notice was thus given, was held on the date specified and was largely attended by state officials and private individuals. The hearing, however, was very one-sided, for the opinions ex-

pressed were almost unanimous as to the wisdom of the proposed quarantine for the exclusion of diseased and insect bearing plants and plant products. Furthermore, many speakers favored a much more complete exclusion than that suggested in the tentative recommendations set forth in the notice of hearing. The letters received from nurserymen and state and other officials, who were unable to attend the hearing, were likewise practically unanimous with respect to the need of a much more comprehensive and general restriction upon plant importations than had ever been put in force.

Final action was not taken by the Department directly after this hearing; instead, the whole question was again taken under advisement and again thoroughly investigated for a period of three months, during which time many nurseries and florists' establishments in different parts of the country were visited for the purpose of getting their point of view. Further consultation also was had with the different specialists in the employ of the Government. The result of this further investigation was thereupon embodied in a proposed general plant quarantine order, which is practically identical with Quarantine 37, as finally issued. This form of proposed quarantine was, on August 29, 1918, sent to the trade journals, to the nursery and other societies represented at the hearing of May 28, 1918, to individuals who had manifested their interest by speaking at the hearing and to others, with the request that they give it careful consideration, in view of a possible conference later for the purpose of discussing the various regulations contained therein. Such a conference was called for October 18, 1918, through a circular letter sent out about two weeks earlier. Another notice was sent out eight days before the meeting suggesting that because of the prevalence of influenza in Washington at that time, those who intended to present arguments or facts with reference to the proposed quarantine at the meeting should do so by mail, unless they had special reasons for attending the conference in person.

Although the attendance at this conference in October, 1918, was not so large as that of May 28, 1918, there was present a considerable number of prominent florists and ornamental horticulturists, as well as representatives of trade associations or state officials interested in the subject to be discussed. A very full presentation was made, chiefly by Mr. Eisele, representing the Henry A. Dreer nurseries, of the dissenting view of florists and horticulturists, who wished to continue the importation of

the class of plants and plant products which would be prohibited under the proposed quarantine.

It was promised, at this conference, that the facts presented and suggestions made would be submitted to the experts of the Department and given careful consideration. This course of action was followed with the result that the Department was still convinced that no change in the proposed regulations was warranted in view of the real danger which threatened the forests, farms, orchards, and gardens of the country through the introduction of pests and diseases by plant importation.

Various objections to the quarantine order under consideration have been brought to the attention of the Department in one way or another, both before and after the quarantine was officially issued and I wish to take up the more important of these so that the Department's attitude in reference thereto may be made more clear.

**First:** Certain objections have been made to the procedure preliminary to the issuance of the quarantine, such as those pointed out specifically in an "Appeal" filed by the American Association of Nurserymen on February 14, 1919, in which it is stated that the notice sent out for the hearing of May 28, 1918, "misled" the trade as to the purpose and scope of the proposed quarantine and that, in its final form, the quarantine was in the nature of a "surprise."

It is true that the notice sent out for the hearing of May 28, 1918, made special reference to a limited form of restriction, namely, the exclusion of balled plants, etc., and importations from countries more or less unknown, but it was also specifically stated therein (1) that the Department was considering the advisability of placing restrictions and prohibitions on "nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries" necessary to prevent the introduction of any tree, plant, or fruit disease, or any injurious insects; (2) that the hearing was for the purpose of considering "such" restrictions or prohibitions; (3) that the particular subjects mentioned were to be given "special consideration" but that this did not limit the scope of the discussions; and (4) that the presentation and discussion of these particular subjects should not be taken as limiting the ultimate action of the Department. Moreover, an examination of the discussion as carried on at the hearing of May 28, 1918, makes it very clear that those who attended and spoke fully recognized that the discussion was not limited to these particular topics, since practically the whole field of plant product restriction was embraced therein. This was also true of the letters received from those who could not attend the meeting. If these statements, so plainly a part of the notice of hearing, were overlooked by any interested parties, they might, of course, say that they failed to appreciate the scope of the proposed hearing but they certainly can not properly say that they were "misled."

Neither does there seem to be any real ground for the claim of "surprise" as to the final form of Quarantine 37. As shown above, no official quarantine regulations were issued immediately after the hearing of May 28, 1918, or even after three months further investigation by the Bureau of Plant Industry. Instead of issuing the quarantine at such time, which would have been entirely justified, a proposed form thereof was prepared and sent out in August 1919, for consideration by all parties interested and a conference for the discussion

of the terms was called for October 18. As this proposed form was almost identical with the quarantine as actually promulgated on November 18, 1918, one month after the conference was held and nearly six months after the hearing of May 28, 1918, at which practically the whole subject was discussed, it is difficult to see how there can be any room for the element of "surprise" with respect to the action taken.

**Second:** Objection has been made to the legality of the quarantine order, such as that found in the "Appeal" of the American Association of Nurserymen, wherein the statement is made that Plant Quarantine 37 is of "doubtful legality." This point was formally passed upon by the Solicitor of the Department on November 9, 1918.

It is proper to point out that, in the discussion of this point as it appears in the "Appeal," it is apparently assumed that the Department was necessarily bound to act only on such evidence as was presented at the hearing of May 28 or on that contained in the Department's publication entitled "A Manual of Dangerous Insects, etc." and, by quoting excerpts from such evidence alleged to be indefinite or not in point, it is argued that the action subsequently taken was unwarranted. But this entire assumption ignores the many years of investigation carried on by, or in cooperation with, the Department or by individual scientists, with reference to plant diseases and insect pests resulting from importations, the special investigation made during the summer of 1918 with respect to suggestions made at the hearing of May 28, 1918 and the evidence presented at or in connection with the hearing held October 18, 1918.

**Third:** Objections involving amendments to, or substitutes for, portions of the quarantine order.

(a) That, instead of naming the particular bulbs which, when free of earth, would be allowed under prescribed regulations, provision should be made for the entrance of all bulbs, when freed of earth, except such as were particularly named for exclusion.

It is easy to see that the effect of such a form of statement would be precisely the same as that now embodied in the quarantine order as issued, while it would require a very much longer statement to specify, with any kind of completeness, the entire list of those that should be excluded.

(b) That bulbs do not necessarily have to be wrapped in living earth, that they can be wrapped in earth which has been specially prepared and sterilized, and that bulbs so prepared for import should not be excluded.

It was promised that this matter would be further considered and such further consideration has resulted in the issuance, on February 12, 1919, of an amendment to Reg. 3 of the quarantine which reads as follows:

**"Provided:** That the requirement as to freedom from sand, soil, or earth shall not apply to sand, soil, or earth used for packing the articles enumerated in Item No. 1 of this regulation when such sand, soil, or earth has been previously sterilized in accordance with methods prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board under the supervision of a duly authorized inspector of the country of origin. Such sterilization shall be certified to be the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin."

(c) That provision for more thorough inspection should have been made instead

of a quarantine excluding plants grown in such countries as Holland, Belgium, England, France, and Ireland.

As already stated, there are many instances of disease and pests which are not discernible by any practical method of inspection yet known. This seems to be abundantly established by the testimony of technical men and scientists based upon experience and thorough investigation. It was voiced at the hearing of May 28, 1918, by Mr. J. G. Sanders, Secretary of the National Horticultural Inspectors' Association. It was his opinion that in certain well-known cases, inspectors, even when they do their best are "absolutely helpless" in surely preventing the introduction of pests and disease.

It is acknowledged that Holland has one of the best, if not actually the best, of the inspection systems of the foreign countries from which plants are imported; and yet, since the enactment of the Plant Quarantine Act in 1912, the Department has incontestable proof of more than 148 species of injurious insects found in nursery stock imported from Holland and many of these were entirely new, so far as this country is concerned, thus bringing with them the possibility of new dangers to forest, farm, and garden.

It is well established by the testimony of investigators, in and out of the Department, that the chestnut blight which came to us from the Orient; the white pine blister rust and the poplar canker, which came to us from Europe, can not be discovered even by the most expert plant pathologist, in certain stages of these diseases; because, at such times, they are absolutely invisible from the outside.

The inadequacy of inspection, therefore, as a sure preventive of the introduction of plant pests and plant diseases is apparently not open to serious question.

(d) That, instead of the drastic form of exclusion embodied in Plant Quarantine 37, individual nurserymen be permitted to establish a portion of their nurseries as quarantine stations, under federal supervision.

It is apparent, however, that it would be decidedly unwise and dangerous to place these stations all over the country, and that merely from a selfish point of view, no nurserymen could afford to have such an experiment carried on in his nursery. Diseases and pests would, of course, come in, since no kind of inspection can absolutely keep them out and since, indeed, that would be the purpose of having such a quarantine station, namely, to receive plants with their recognized diseases and there stop them and eradicate them. In a short time, some dangerous infestation would surely be found which would make it necessary for the federal inspector to close the whole nursery with the result that all the business of that nursery would absolutely cease, at least until the infestation was eradicated.

**Fourth:** Objections to particular features of the quarantine order.

(a) That there is no reasonable ground for excluding finished rose plants when the quarantine allows the importation of rose stocks for propagation.

This distinction is based on the fact that while there is danger in the importation of either class, the danger is not equal in both cases. Rose stocks are brought into the country by nurserymen and importers in large quantities. They are handled for propagation under supervision and inspection, and they are again handled by experts for distribution. On the other hand

the finished rose plants are older and more developed than the rose stocks and therefore more likely to be infested. They are often brought in by importers who do not have any nurseries or even a foot of glass and may be shipped at once all over the country to customers who have neither the facilities nor the knowledge for giving them such attention as will prevent the spread of any disease or pest they may be carrying.

It is recognized also that rose stocks must come in if the country is to have anything like an adequate supply of roses. It is believed, in the circumstances, that the injury resulting from the entire exclusion of rose stocks would outweigh the consideration of the smaller risk attendant upon such importations.

(b) That ornamental stocks and seedlings should be allowed to come in if fruit stocks and fruit seedlings are permitted.

As already stated, Plant Quarantine 37 was issued because, and solely because, the Department is convinced that a more comprehensive restriction on plant importation than any of the quarantines now in force is necessary to secure adequate protection to the forests, farms, and orchards of the United States. Complete safety can probably be attained only by absolute exclusion of all plants and plant products, since it is known that no form of inspection is an infallible preventive. The Department felt, however, that it would not be justified, at this time, in prohibiting the importation of nursery stock which is essential to the floriculture and horticulture of the country, including fruit seedlings and fruit stocks; although it seemed clear on the other hand, that everything feasible should be done to reduce to a minimum the danger which attends the importation of all nursery stock. In excluding ornamental stocks and seedlings, the Department has, therefore, taken a definite step toward absolute safety, which will materially reduce the risk known to exist, and, at the same time, will not deprive the people of anything which is indispensable.

(c) That it is unreasonable to admit six specified varieties of bulbs and exclude the far greater number of other bulbs, corms, tubers, etc.

In respect to this point, the experience of the Department, through many years, has shown that, with certain classes of bulbs, there is but little danger, if inspection is careful. These comprise the cleaner sort of bulbs that are more easily disinfected, which come in large quantities from a limited number of well-known countries which have the best inspection services. All danger is not absent even then, but it is comparatively small, and the quarantine specifies such bulbs and allows them to come in. On the other hand, the excluded bulbs, which are not named, belong to miscellaneous classes, which come from more remote corners of the earth, whose insect dangers are necessarily little known and therefore still more difficult to make even comparatively safe by inspection.

**Fifth: Objections to collateral matters of less importance.**

(a) The Department is charged with recommending the order as a tariff measure so as to stipulate the business and enhance the profits of certain domestic nurseries which, in greater or less measure, produce the excluded plants or plants which can be, to some extent, substituted for them. This result may follow in some cases. It is impossible for any fair-minded and disinterested

the Department, step by step, to consult the authorities it has relied on, as it has moved through its promulgation of piecemeal quarantines toward this quarantine, as now framed and issued, without being convinced that the action taken has been the result of nothing but a clear purpose to stop, as far as possible, the entrance of further plant diseases and plant pests into the United States, such as have, in the past, been so injurious to the forests, fields, farms, and orchards of the country.

(b) It is claimed that the quarantine is unjust to the European countries that supply such a large amount of the plants and plant products which will be excluded by the quarantine.

Aside from the fact that this quarantine will put this country more nearly on a par with the chief plant exporting countries of Europe, which have, for a long time, maintained almost absolute prohibition against plant imports from the United States, it should be sufficient to point out that a quarantine, which admittedly will cause loss to, and necessitate a period of readjustment on the part of some of our citizens, should not be given up for the reason that it will adversely affect some citizens of other countries, when it is designed to and will protect an immensely greater number of our own people from an injury and loss which experience has shown is certain to result if this quarantine is not enforced.

(c) Other matters such as controversies which have arisen at the hearings and otherwise between the officials of the Department and some florists and nurserymen, with reference, for instance, to the habits of particular insects or as to whether certain pests or diseases are really actively dangerous or as to whether they have ever been found in this or that class of imported plants, seem to me relatively unimportant and to call for little comment, as they do not affect the broader considerations on which this quarantine is based. What the facts are in each case, as maintained by the Department, is shown to be based on testimony of technical and scientific investigators and specialists and their testimony is, of necessity, a much more certain means of arriving at the truth than the more or less incidental observations of those whose time must be largely devoted to the commercial side of plant importation, propagation, and distribution, no matter how well established they may believe their conclusion to be.

As the result of my consideration of this entire matter, it appears to me that the Department had to face and solve this problem: Given the fact on the one hand, that any importation of plants and plant products is necessarily fraught with danger from disease or pests, and the further fact, on the other hand, that entire exclusion would be unwise at that time, how could a general quarantine be drawn so as to reduce to the lowest terms both the disease and pest dangers involved in importation and the injury involved in restriction.

In working out the solution of this problem, two considerations have been kept constantly in mind with reference to the different classes of plants and plant products to be covered by the quarantine order: (1) the necessity or importance of the particular plant and (2) the danger arising out of its importation. The quarantine, as finally formulated, has been the result of bringing to bear upon these two considerations such technical and scientific information as could be obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Necessarily, there are all kinds of gradations both in the risk of disease or infestations both in the risk of disease or infestation of the various plants considered. Where the necessity is at the maximum and the risk is toward the minimum the quarantine will be found to be inoperative; as, for instance, in the case of fruits, vegetables and cereals for food and similar purposes, and field, vegetable and flower seeds. When, on the other hand, the risk is at the maximum and the necessity is at the minimum, the quarantine is found to be strict, as, for instance, in the case of plants whose roots are balled in ordinary earth.

It is clearly my opinion that the distinctions and classes in this quarantine order have been made only after careful consideration of the best information obtainable. It is also evident that the various restrictions embodied in the order are not necessarily final; one amendment has already been issued, that of February 12, 1919, with reference to the use of sterilized soil about the roots of imported plants. It is, therefore, always possible for modifying or removing restrictions now in force, but also for extending existing restrictions or adding further prohibition thereto.

It is recognized that the enforcement of certain features of this quarantine order will injure some horticultural interests, not only by necessitating re-adjustments but by the possible loss of some lines of profit. Such provisions, however, have been inserted only because it was believed, on satisfactory evidence, that they were necessary in order to protect the wider interests of the public at large.

It is also recognized that some of the plants and plant products, whose importation has made them more or less popular, will become rarities until they can be produced in this country and, if, as seems likely in a few cases, this turns out to be impossible, that it will be necessary for the public to do without them or to accept a substitute which can be produced here or which can be imported with safety.

In any discussion of the purpose and effect of this quarantine order, the fact should not be overlooked that definite provision is made therein for the entry, in limited quantities, even of the prohibited bulbs and plants, through the Government Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction. In such case, the importation would be safeguarded by the highly developed quarantine and inspection service of the Department and the country could, in this way, gradually be supplied with new varieties and the necessary stock for propagation, without the dangers attendant upon commercial importations.

In view of the facts and considerations above set forth, it is my opinion that Plant Quarantine 37 is scientific in origin and purpose, as well as sound in principle, and that its enforcement will make for the safety of the plant, fruit, and forest interests of the country, with as little injury to private agencies and individuals as is compatible therewith.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) D. F. HOUSTON,  
Secretary.

On April 4, 1919, in the Supreme Court of Humboldt Co., California, C. Vanden Abeele was appointed receiver for the Cottage Garden Nurseries. Creditors are requested to file with that gentleman an itemized statement of their accounts, and as well debtors are notified that all merchandise, property and moneys due the Cottage Garden Nurseries are now due and payable to C. Vanden Abeele, receiver, and not otherwise.

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# HILL'S Choice Evergreens, Etc.

Please look over this list of Young Evergreens, Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines for lining out, also, Evergreen Specimens, and let us reserve your requirements now, while assortment is complete and stock available. Shipments can be made this Spring or next Fall, as desired. Hill's over 63 years in business is your guarantee of complete satisfaction and a square deal.

## EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS AND ROOTED CUTTINGS, ETC. Suitable for Bedding Out.

	Inch	100	1000
Fir Balsam	2-6	\$3.50	20.00
" Concolor	2-3	2.50	15.00
" " "	4-8	4.00	25.00
Douglas	2-3	2.20	12.00
" " "	6-10	3.50	20.00
Juniper Canadensis	3-6	5.50	45.00
" Pfitzer's	4-6	9.00	80.00
" English	2-5	3.50	25.00
" Irish	4-6	6.00	50.00
" "	5-7	8.50	75.00
Sabina	2-5	7.00	60.00
Red Cedar	2-4	2.50	15.00
" "	4-6	3.50	25.00
" "	6-8	4.50	35.00
Larch European	2-5	2.50	15.00
Spurge Jap. Mountain	4-8	4.50	35.00
Spruce White	3-6	3.50	20.00
" Norway	2-4	2.20	12.00
" Colorado Blue	2-5	3.50	20.00
Pine Austrian	2-5	3.00	20.00
" Jack	3-4	2.00	10.00
" Montana Gallica	3-6	10.00	—
" Uncinata	3-6	4.00	25.00
Ponderosa	3-5	2.20	12.00
" Rrigida	3-6	3.00	15.00
" White	3-5	2.20	12.00
" Scotch	3-5	2.50	15.00
Retinospora Filiformis	4-6	7.00	—
" Plumosa Aurea	4-6	7.50	—
Yew Canadensis	6-15	6.00	50.00
" Cuspidata	4-6	5.50	45.00
Arbor Vitae American	2-5	2.50	15.00
" "	6-10	3.00	25.00
" Compacta	10-12	4.50	30.00
" Hovey's Gold	4-6	7.00	60.00
" Pyramidalis	4-6	5.50	45.00
" Riversii	4-6	9.00	—
" Hill's Wh. Tip	4-6	8.50	75.00
" Umbraclifia	4-6	7.00	60.00
" Siberian	4-6	7.00	60.00
" Wood'r'ds Gl.	4-6	9.00	80.00
" Chinese	3-6	2.85	18.50
" Dwarf	2-5	9.00	—

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	Inch	100	1000
Acer Pennsylvanicum	2-5	\$3.50	25.00
Acer Saccharum	6-12	2.70	12.00
" "	12-24	3.00	15.00
" "	24-36	4.00	25.00
Acer Spicatum	4-6	2.80	18.00
Althaea Duchessa de Brat	6-15	3.50	25.00
" Lady Stanley	6-15	3.25	22.50
" Speciosa	6-15	3.00	20.00
Amelanchier Canadensis	4-6	6.00	—
Amorpha Frutescens	6-12	2.80	18.00
Berberis Thunbergii	6-12	1.50	10.00
Castanea Dentata Amer	6-15	3.00	20.00
Cornus Amomum	12-18	2.75	17.50
Cornus Mascula	6-12	3.00	20.00
Cornus Siberica	6-12	3.00	20.00
Cornus Stolonifera Lutea	6-12	3.50	25.00
Deutzia Gracilis Eximia	6-12	3.50	25.00
Deutzia Gracilis Multiflora	6-12	3.75	27.50
Forsythia Intermedia	6-15	3.50	25.00
Fraxinus Americana	6-12	2.00	10.00
Hydrangea paniculata Gd.	6-12	4.50	35.00
Juglans Cineraria	6-12	3.00	20.00
Juglans Nigra	12-18	3.25	22.50
Ligustrum Amurense	6-15	2.50	15.00
" "	12-18	2.80	18.00

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Inch	100	1000	Inch	100	1000	
Ligustrum Polishi	6-12	2.80	18.00	Pine Austrian	6-12	10.00
Ligustrum Vulgare	6-12	3.50	—	" "	12-18	14.00
Liriiodendron Tulipifera	6-15	2.50	15.00	" "	18-24	18.00
Lonicera Halliana	12-18	3.50	25.00	" Jack	24-36	25.00
Mahonia Aquifolium	4-8	5.00	40.00	" Limber	6-12	9.00
Pachysandra Terminalis	4-8	4.50	35.00	" Mugho	12-18	12.00
Philadelphus Bouquet Blc	6-12	3.50	25.00	" Ponderosa	6-12	12.00
Philadelphus Cor. Grand	6-15	3.00	20.00	" Red or Norway	12-18	16.00
Populus Maximowiesii	6-15	3.50	25.00	" White	6-12	10.00
Prunus Padus	12-18	5.00	—	" "	12-18	13.00
Prunus Pensylvanica	18-24	5.00	—	" "	18-24	17.00
Prunus Serotina	10-12	6.00	—	" Scotch	24-36	23.50
Ptelea trifoliata	6-15	2.80	18.00	" "	5-12	10.00
Quercus Alba	4-8	2.80	18.00	" "	12-18	13.50
Quercus Bicolor	6-12	2.75	17.50	" "	18-24	17.00
Quercus Coccinea	6-12	3.00	20.00	" "	24-36	22.50
Quercus Macrocarpa	4-8	2.80	18.50	" Yew Canadensis	10-12	16.00
Quercus Palustris	6-12	3.25	22.50	Arbor Vitae American	6-12	10.00
Quercus Rubra	6-12	2.50	15.00	" "	12-18	12.50
Robinia Pseudacacia	6-12	1.70	7.00	" "	18-24	20.00
Rosa Acicularis	12-18	2.00	10.00	" "	5-12	16.00
Rosa Blanda	6-12	2.80	18.00	" "	12-18	20.00
Rosa Rubiginosa	6-15	3.25	22.50	" "	24-36	30.00
Rosa Setigera	6-15	3.00	20.00	" Pyramidal Chinese	12-18	22.50
Rosa Wichuraiana	6-15	2.75	17.50	" "	12-18	20.00
Russian Artemisia	24-36	2.75	17.50	" "	18-24	30.00
Salix Elegansissima	12-18	3.75	27.50	" "	24-36	40.00
Sambucus Canadensis	6-15	3.00	20.00			
Sambucus nigra Lacinata	6-15	3.00	20.00			
Spiraea Opulifolia	6-15	3.00	20.00			
Spiraea Opulifolia Aurea	6-12	4.50	35.00			
Symphoricarpos Racemo's	6-15	3.50	22.50			
Symphoricarpos vulgaris	6-12	2.75	17.50			
Syringa Persica	6-15	4.25	32.50			
Syringa Vulgaris	4-8	2.50	15.00			
Tamarix Africana	12-18	2.25	15.00			
Tilia Americana	6-12	3.00	20.00			
Ulmus Americana	6-12	1.60	6.00			
Vitis Americana	24-36	2.20	12.00			
Wisteria Brachybotrys	4-8	3.50	25.00			

## UNDERSTOCKS FOR GRAFTING

	Inch	100	1000
Juniperus Virginiana (Red Cedar)	6-8	\$5.50	\$45.00
Thuya Occidentalis (Am'n Arbor Vitae)	6-10	7.00	60.00
Thuya Biota Orientalis (Chin. Arbor Vitae)	8-15	7.50	65.00

## EVERGREENS—HEAVY FIELD STOCK Twice Transplanted

	Inch	100	Inch	100	Feet	Ea.	10
Fir Balsam	6-10	\$9.00	"	"	1-1½	\$8.50	6.00
"	10-12	12.00	"	"	2-3	2.10	17.50
"	12-18	15.00	"	"	3-4	3.00	25.00
Concolor	6-10	10.00	"	"	2-3	1.60	12.50
"	10-12	15.00	"	"	3-4	2.15	16.50
"	12-18	20.00	"	"	1-1½	2.75	25.00
Douglas	6-12	10.00	"	"	2-3	3.00	28.50
"	12-18	15.00	"	"	3-4	2.25	20.00
"	18-24	20.00	"	"	3-4	3.00	27.50
"	24-36	30.00	"	"	1-1½	1.25	9.50
Juniper Scopulorum	6-8	25.00	"	"	2-3	2.35	20.00
"	8-10	35.00	"	"	1-1½	1.95	16.00
"	10-12	50.00	"	"	2-3	2.20	9.50
"	12-18	18.00	"	"	2-3	2.25	20.00
Red Cedar	18-24	25.00	"	"	3-4	1.45	11.00
"	20-24	35.00	"	"	3-4	2.10	16.00
Spruce White	10-12	14.00	"	"	1-1½	2.25	30.00
"	12-18	18.00	"	"	1-1½	2.75	22.50
"	18-24	25.00	"	"	2-3	2.25	30.00
Black Hill	6-10	14.00	"	"	3-4	1.50	11.50
"	10-12	18.00	"	"	3-4	2.15	16.50
"	12-18	25.00	"	"	3-4	2.10	16.00
"	18-24	35.00	"	"	3-4	2.75	22.50
Norway	12-18	10.00	"	"	1-1½	1.25	10.00
"	18-24	15.00	"	"	2-3	1.50	12.50
Colorado Blue	6-10	16.00	"	"	1-1½	1.25	10.00
"	10-12	20.00	"	"	2-3	1.75	15.00

### TERMS:

Net Cash. First order from all firms not having an account with us should be accompanied by full cash remittance, which earns 3 per cent. discount and boxing free. To customers of approved credit or who supply satisfactory reference, 60 days net. C. O. D. Orders will be shipped promptly when 1-4 cash is sent to insure acceptance at destination.

## The D. Hill Nursery Co., Inc. Evergreen Specialists

COMPLETE PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

Largest Growers in America

Box 402

Dundee, Illinois

## Commercial Fruit Culture

### Growing American Apples to the Queen's Taste

Attempting to win the favor of the ladies by giving them apples may be laughed at by some people as ludicrously rustic, but it is not to be despised. It wins. Here is the proof:

Victoria was young and, though she was a queen, she was also a woman, and impressionable. Arthur Stevenson, who was then American minister to the court of St. James, gave her some very beautiful apples—"Albemarle Pippins" they were, from a Virginia orchard. So pleased was the queen that she caused the import tax on apples to be removed. From that time, exports of apples from the United States to England increased rapidly. England became, and has remained, the principal export market for American apples.

This little story has an unusual interest just now when, following the world war, the export markets are not only to be re-opened but possibly may assume a larger importance than ever before. Commercial apple growers in the United States must meet any such increased demand without increased acreage. Apple production does not respond quickly to supply and demand. Trees require several years to come into full bearing. Little can be done toward immediately increasing the supply when an unusual demand appears.

#### Must increase Plantings

Taking the United States as a whole, there has been very little planting of apple trees since 1910. Comparatively few young trees, therefore, are coming into bearing at this time. This is shown by an investigation of the commercial apple industry recently made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Indeed, the largest single commercial apple-producing section in the United States has reached its maximum production, and unless the planting rate increases a decline is to be expected.

That region is Western New York which, early in the sixties, became and has since remained the center of commercial apple production in the United States. Western New York has produced regularly about one-fourth of the normal commercial apple crop of the country. But most of the present bearing trees were planted in the late sixties and early seventies and are now nearly 50 years old. Vigor and productivity continue longer in Western New York than anywhere else in the country, perhaps; yet they cannot be maintained indefinitely, and the center of production may be expected to shift.

Similar declines are taking place in what is known as the New England Baldwin Belt, including portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, but as this has never represented more than 5 per cent of the total commercial production it is of relatively less importance.

#### Other Production Centers

In later years two comparatively new commercial apple regions have come into large production—the Pacific Northwest and the Shenandoah-Cumberland region of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The former is producing now almost as many commercial apples as New York, and the latter is producing about half as many. Roughly speaking, New York, the Pacific Northwest and the Shenandoah-Cumberland produce about five-eighths of all the commercial apples grown in the United States. The Shenandoah-Cumberland region is yet only approaching its maximum production. In the Northwest there was considerable planting of unsuitable lands, but western production is being stabilized and will continue to be an increasingly important factor in the apple industry.

Other regions of considerable commercial apple production are the Piedmont district of Virginia, the Hudson Valley, southern Ohio, western Michigan, southern and western Illinois, the Ozark Mountain region of Arkansas and Missouri, the Missouri River region of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, the Arkansas Valley region, California and Colorado.

Investigation of commercial apple production was begun by the Department of Agriculture in 1917, and a survey has been made of every important apple-producing county in the United States. As a result of this investigation, a carefully organized system has been perfected for issuing regular monthly reports during the growing season, forecasting commercial apple production. This service has been extended to peaches, and soon will include pears and other fruits.

William Flemer, Jr., Springfield, N. J., of whose experiences in the army in France our readers have heard from time to time, left Brest on March 20th on the steamship President Grant, arriving at Newport News, Va., on April 3rd. He was at Camp Stuart until April 6th; then at Camp Lee, Petersburg until April 8th when he was mustered out. He reached his home in Springfield on April 10th.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Among the subjects engaging the attention of the new British Chamber of Horticulture is the protection of novelties. This has been a hard nut to crack and we shall await developments with interest. The Horticultural Advertiser says: "It takes a number of years to produce, say, a new apple, and a still longer period to prove it. After waiting ten or more years, the raiser spends a lot of money in exhibiting and advertising, and then probably does not sell enough to cover his expenses. After the first two years he is in no better position than any other member of the trade with regard to his production, and if he should be fortunate enough to bless the world with another Cox's orange, or something equally good in the culinary line, his sole reward is a few extra lines in his obituary notice."

It may be that nurserymen are not able to protect their specialties in the way that a patent protects, but that trade mark which is persistently used by the Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville, O., (see front cover of this issue) seems to us an excellent idea. It's an effective advertisement in itself and it suggests stability, reliability and quality—especially as it bears the legend: "Established 1854."

The attention of the program committee of the American Association of Nurserymen is directed to the announcement in another column on the subject of boys' and girls' fruit clubs. While we are working for extension of the use of nursery stock, here is something which should be encouraged.

An effective publicity plan is that of Swain Nelson & Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., in inclosing with letters sent out a neat single folder bearing on one side an impressive arrangement of landscaping at a residence entrance and on the other side the following:

#### THE KEYNOTE OF THE HOME

The visitor we welcome to our home may be charmed or chilled at his introduction to our domain. It is essential to take the greatest care in planning and planting the entrance. However fine the architecture, the warmth of life must be supplied by horticulture. You cannot afford anything less than the finest stock and the most skilled designing in this so significant portion of the home grounds. No small degree of technical skill is required to express artistically your ideal. Note in the illustration on the reverse hereof how accent is applied to architectural detail and undesired views are blotted out. You can depend upon us for a competent and sympathetic study of your problems and the most reliable execution of the plan you approve.

If it relates to Commercial Horticulture it is in "American Nurseryman."

## THE WHOLE SUBJECT OF AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE PUBLICITY

Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade  
**THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN**  
 National Journal of Commercial Horticulture  
 ISSUED MONTHLY AND SUPPLEMENTED BY  
 Commercial Listings by Nurserymen in the  
**American Nursery Trade Bulletin**  
 Seasonable Nursery Stock Wants and Offerings

SUBSCRIPTION: NURSERYMAN, \$1.50; BULLETIN, 50c

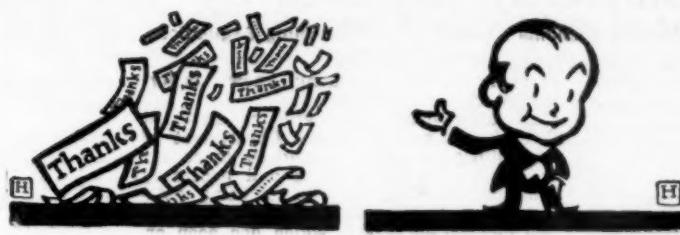
AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO., Inc.  
 39 State St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Providing Effective Twice-a-Month Publicity  
 Throughout the Nursery Trade

#### ADVERTISING RATES:

Space	Size	Per Issue	Per Issue Yearly
Inch.....	1 x 2½	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.26
Half Column.....	6 x 2½	8.40	7.56
Column .....	12 x 2½	16.80	15.12
Eighth Page .....	3 x 8 3-4	6.25	5.62
Quarter Page .....	6 x 3 3-4	12.50	11.25
Half Page .....	6 x 7 3-4	25.00	22.50
Page.....	12 x 7 3-4	50.00	45.00

ISSUES: American Nurseryman, on the 1st of month; forms close 27th. American Nursery Trade Bulletin, 15th of month; forms close 12th. Rates the same for either publication. Preferred position 15 per c. extra



## Thanks Are Good As Far As They Go But They Don't Pay Expenses

**S**UPPOSING a lot of us fellows had gathered together and come over to your Nursery when help was scarce, and done a lot of cultivating for you.

Suppose then, because of this extra cultivation, your stock was better, sold better, and brought better prices, wouldn't you kind of feel like kind of thanking us?

Well, sir, that's exactly what has happened and is happening.

The Service Bureau months ago, started articles going in hundreds of papers, cultivating business prospects for Nurserymen.

Thousands and thousands of buyers have been literally bombarded week after week with live articles on—What to plant; How to Plant; and When to plant Nursery Stock.

### AND THEY HAVE PLANTED.

And you have had a kind of business that you never had before. Never had it, because those folks had never before been so thoroughly waked up to the idea of planting.

Where did that business come from?

Your advertising did not dig up all of it.

The war being over, isn't responsible for the rest of it.

You know, and we know, that the nation-wide "educational" Publicity Campaign that The Nurserymen's National Service Bureau has been conducting, is largely responsible for it.

It has cultivated business for you.

And so, that's why a lot of you write us your THANKS.

You "congratulate us on the good work, and deeply hope it will go on."

Which is all very fine, and we appreciate it greatly. But it doesn't pay expenses.

Of course, it takes money to keep this good work going. And if it's good enough to send thanks for, it's good enough to support.

Isn't it good business to put back into the Market Development Campaign part of the extra profit, Market Development has made for you this Spring?

Tell Treasurer E. S. Welch, of Shenandoah, Iowa, how much you will chip in.

A subscription to the Market Development Fund will do more honest-to-goodness thanking than anything else you or I know of.

*Say it with a check!*

Manager.

P. S.—Is your home paper using our business-building articles for busy people? Send us a list of papers in the territory you sell in, or have sold in.

### NURSERYMEN'S NATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU



220 West 42nd Street

New York City

# Entry of Plants Restricted to Protect American Crops---No Plants Completely Excluded By New Quarantine

U. S. Department of Agriculture Explains Reasons for Far-Reaching Regulations Which Go Into Effect June 1, 1919

The effective date—June 1, 1919—of Plant Quarantine No. 37 will mark the operation of new and strict regulations governing the importation into the United States of plants and plant products. The quarantine order has been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture to check as far as possible the introduction of more dangerous crop enemies. Experts of the Department of Agriculture estimate that the losses caused by the pests already introduced, for the most part through the agency of imported plants, aggregate half a billion annually.

Important provisions of the new quarantine are as follows:

Requires permits and compliance with regulations for importation of lily bulbs, lily-of-the-valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus; stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds, of fruits for propagation; rose stocks for propagation; including Manetti, Multi-flora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa; nuts, including palm seeds, for propagation; seeds of fruit, forest ornamental, and shade trees; seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Leaves unrestricted, except in special cases, importations of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food or manufacturing purposes; and field, vegetable, and flower seeds.

Excludes, except as indicated in next paragraph, all other classes of plants for propagation, including fruit trees, grapevines, bush fruits, grafted and budded roses, formal and deciduous shrubs, pine trees of mental and deciduous shrubs, pine trees of all kinds, broad-leaved evergreens (such as azaleas and rhododendrons), and a long list

of plant material commonly known as florists' stock.

Excluded plants may still be imported through the agency of the Department of Agriculture, in limited quantities to supply the country with novelties and necessary propagating stock, such entry being safeguarded by the highly-developed inspection and quarantine service which has been organized by the department.

The conditions of entry of these various classes of plants and plant products are given in the regulations under the quarantine. A news letter giving more detailed explanation of the conditions governing importations still permitted, shortly will be sent by the Department of Agriculture to all horticultural, nursery and florist trade journals.

Quarantine No. 37 represents years of careful consideration given to the subject by the experts of the Department of Agriculture, and of the several states, and of the interests concerned, followed by a public hearing, and subsequent further investigation and consultation with the principal nurserymen and florists of this country. The quarantine, therefore, embodies the best judgment of the plant experts of the department, and of the several states, concurred in by most of the interests engaged in actual plant production. It voices the belief that the policy of practical exclusion of all stock not absolutely essential to the horticultural, floricultural and forestry needs of the United States is the only one that will give adequate protection against additional

introductions of dangerous plant diseases and insects.

The report of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station of the University of California, July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918, 139 pages, shows the wide range and comprehensive character of the work of the progressive institution. On the staff of the college and station are the names of more than two hundred persons. The list of new projects undertaken in the period named covers twenty-four closely printed pages! Sixteen pages, printed also in small type, are necessary to list the publications issued by the institution from 1877 to 1918. F. J. Wickson professor of horticulture gives a detailed account of the development of agricultural education and research in California.

The Fraser Nursery Co., Huntsville and Birmingham Ala., made deliveries as usual last month of boxed lots in cold storage in the northern states, through James W. Fraser, in Rochester, N. Y., and John Fraser, Jr., in St. Louis, Mo.

William P. Stark, formerly of Neosho, Mo., last month removed to New York City, making his home on Long Island. This brings him close to his son, William H. Stark who is in the advertising business with the George Batten Company, Fourth Avenue Building, New York City; and his son-in-law, Earl M. Wilson, manager of the New York office of the Curtis Publishing Company, Madison Avenue, New York, at which place he may be addressed.

When writing to advertisers just mention American Nurseryman.



**MAY—Plant Evergreens This Month.** The sale-sizes, for delivery to your customers, can be safely planted all through May and June, and even later. Smaller sizes, for nursery planting, can be lined out after the shipping in all out of the way and your deciduous stuff planted. Write us if interested in Conifers and tell us what you want, or just ask for a list of what we offer for shipment now. *May first.*

## Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

National Journal of Commercial Horticulture

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.,  
39 State St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Subscription Rates: \$1.50 per yr.; 3 yrs. for \$3.50.  
Canada and abroad: 50 cents extra per year

ADVERTISING RATE, \$1.40 PER INCH

"You are issuing a splendid Journal, covering the news of the trade from coast to coast." Former President E. S. Welch, American Association of Nurserymen.

Edited by Ralph T. Olcott, founder of American Nursery Trade Journalism. "The dean of Nursery Trade Journalists, who, since June, 1898—a quarter of a century—has boasted all the time for the interests of all the nurserymen."—Former President John Watson, American Association of Nurserymen.

**O**NE CAN only act in the light of present knowledge. Until you know of the existence of such a Nursery Trade Journal as the AMERICAN NURSERYMAN you must act with such knowledge as you have.

It is for this reason that we are glad to acquaint you with this publication. It speaks for itself; but if you would have corroborative proof, ask any prominent Nurseryman.

Calls for back numbers come in almost every mail. Many cannot be supplied, as editions have been exhausted. The only safe way is to see that your subscription is paid for in advance.

"A paper which gives the best value for the money to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as well. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view."—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in Printer's Ink.

## DIRECTORY OF GROWERS OF YOUNG STOCK IN AMERICA

### Representative American Nursery Concerns Producing Now In American Nurseries Young Nursery Stock—Raw Material—Eliminating Importations

*"No sooner has someone said, 'It can't be done,' than someone has produced it."*

The Plant Exclusion Order has been signed and will go into effect June 1, 1919. With certain exceptions, importations of Nursery Stock into this country after that date will be prohib-

ited. Eventually there may be no exceptions. The necessity for producing young stock in America is seen by progressive Nurserymen, who are already filling the want, as shown below:

Complete Stock of  
**YOUNG EVERGREENS**  
ALSO  
**Trees, Shrubs and Vines**  
for lining out  
*Write for Wholesale Price List.*

**THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.**  
Evergreen Specialists, Dundee, Illinois.  
Largest Growers in America. Box 402

**The Farmers Nursery Co.**  
TROY, OHIO.

Produce from cuttings, most of the kinds of Evergreens you have been importing.

**Offer One and Two-year-old Stock**  
from beds, also the

**Pot-grown kind, with ball attached,**  
that give 100 per cent. stand.

*Write to-day for Prices and Samples*

**LINING OUT STOCK**  
**Deciduous Shrub Seedlings**  
**and Cuttings**

**DANIEL A. CLARKE**  
**RED OAK NURSERIES**  
FISKEVILLE, R. I.

**EVERGREENS**  
**SEEDLINGS and TRANSPLANTS**  
**FOR LINING OUT**

*WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST*

**THE NORTH-EASTERN FORESTRY CO.**  
"WE GROW OUR OWN TREES."

CHESHIRE, - - - CONN.

**ORNAMENTAL**  
**LINING OUT STOCK**

*GET OUR PRICES*

We grow ornamental lining out stock under contract. Let us figure with you for fall of 1919 or spring of 1920.

**ONARGA NURSERY COMPANY**  
CULTRA BROS., Mgrs.  
ONARGA, ILLINOIS

**Lining Out Stock for the Trade**  
Shrubby, Tree Seedlings, Evergreens,  
Small Fruits, Ornamental Vines, Etc.  
**Seedlings, Transplants, Layers & Cuttings**

Some of the items we specialize in are  
Hydrangeas, Snowballs, Irish Junipers, Norway  
Spruce and native tree Seedlings

Send for our complete list of stock and prices.  
Mailed free to the trade on request.

**J. JENKINS & SON,**  
Wholesale Nurserymen  
WINONA, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO.

### **SHRUBS -- TREES**

A General Line of Ornamentals.

#### **YOUNG STOCK—For Nursery Planting**

We were among the first to produce our own goods. We are making young plants for others—why not for you?

**Grown Right—Dug Right—Packed Right**

**AURORA NURSERIES**  
AURORA, ILL.

#### **Seedling and Transplanted**

### **EVERGREENS**

For lining out in the nursery and for planting for specimens

**Trade List will be sent on application.**

### **HARVARD EVERGREEN NURSERIES**

HARVARD, ILLS.

#### **WE GROW EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS**

**Evergreens from Cuttings Under Glass**  
and Small Deciduous Stock  
for Lining Out

#### **The Sherman Nursery Co.**

E. M. SHERMAN, President  
CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

**THE FAVORITE BLUE**  
**Delphinium Belladonna Seed**

Do you want quality seed saved from selected stock plants, planted far enough apart to produce the best seed, cultivated and hoed with great care, hand-picked as matured from clean, healthy plants?

**Order now. \$35.00 per lb.; \$17.50 per ½ lb.; \$8.75 per ¼ lb.; \$2.25 per oz.**

**MARTIN KOHANKIE, Painesville, O.**

*When ordering, please mention American Nurseryman*

**Boxwood**      **Arborvitae**  
**Retinospora**      **Euonymus**

*Buxus sempervirens salicifolia;* 6 to 8 in. at 3¢ each; 8 to 10 in. at 5¢.

*Buxus arborescens;* 6 to 8 in. at 3¢; 8 to 10 in. at 5¢.  
*Pyramidal Arborvitae;* 6 to 8 in. at 5¢; 8 to 10 in. at 7¢.

*Retinospora plumosa aurea;* 6 to 8 in. at 5¢; 7 to 10 in. at 7¢.

*Irish Juniper, transplanted,* 12 to 15 in. at 8¢.

*Euonymus radicans,* 2 yr. at 4¢.

*Buxus sempervirens salicifolia,* transplanted, bush form; 8 to 10 in. at 15¢; 10 to 12 in. at 20¢; 12 to 14 in. at 25¢. We consider this variety the best Boxwood we have grown.

Packing additional, or packed free for cash with order. Mention AMERICAN NURSERYMAN.

**WILD BROS. NURSERY CO.**  
SARCOXIE, MO.

### **.. EVERGREENS ..**

**Thuyas**      **Biotas**      **Junipers**  
**Retinosporas**

We grow the above from cuttings and can supply either the small plants suitable for bedding or transplanted plants ready to plant directly into nursery rows.

**M. L. CARR'S SONS,** Yellow Springs, Ohio

#### **We Have Them**

##### **YOU MAY WANT THEM**

1,000,000 Oak Seedlings in 10 sorts.

1,000,000 Pine Seedlings in Resinosa, Rigida, Ponderosa, Thunbergi, etc.

Also a nice line of other seedlings and shrubs in lining out sizes and Specimen Stock

**SEND FOR TRADE LIST NOW**

**ATLANTIC NURSERY COMPANY,**  
Berlin, Maryland.

#### **Best Young Trees For Nurserymen**

##### **FROM**

**Hill Tree Farms,** - al Framingham, Mass.

We have millions of growing Evergreens and Deciduous trees, Complete in grades and sizes, to select from.

**Write for Wholesale Price List of**  
Seedlings and Transplants of Firs, Junipers, Arborvitae, Pines, Spruces, Maples, Ash, Oaks, Lindens, Elms, etc.

**AMERICAN FORESTRY CO.**  
18 Beacon Street, BOSTON, MASS.

**ESTABLISHED 1868**

**Naperville Nurseries**  
**GROWERS OF**  
**Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, etc.**

**Let us have your inquiries for**  
**Lining Out Stock**

**NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS.**  
Bell Phone 98-W



**CHIEF EXPONENT OF THE  
AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE**

Featuring the **Nursery Trade and Planting News** of American and foreign activities as they affect American conditions. Fostering individual and associated effort for the advancement of the **Nursery and Planting Industry.**

Absolutely independent.

Published Monthly By

**AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING CO., INC**  
30 State Street, Rochester N. Y.

Phones: - Main 1602; Main 2802  
RALPH T. OLcott, Pres. and Tres.

Chief International Publication of the Kind

<b>SUBSCRIPTION RATES</b>	
One year, in advance	\$1.50
To Foreign Countries and Canada	2.00
Single Copies	.15

Advertisements should reach this office by the 25th of the month previous to the date of publication.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

**ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1919**

*America More Fruitful and Beautiful*

**THE REASON**

While complete exclusion undoubtedly affords the greatest measure of safety, the governing principle in the quarantine is to limit plant introductions to the classes of plants which have been represented by the plant interests concerned in this country as being essential to plant production, in other words, the raw material out of which salable fruit trees, roses, etc., are made. To these were added certain classes of plants, including bulbs and seeds, which could be reasonably safeguarded by inspection and disinfection.

In the case of rose stocks the distinction between stocks on the one hand and budded or grafted roses on the other was made with a view to limiting importations largely to such stocks as are usually grown in commercial nurseries where special care is exercised to control and eradicate pests. The stocks permitted entry under item 3 of Regulation 3 are practically always grown in commercial nurseries, while budded and grafted rose plants may, immediately upon their arrival in the United States, be shipped broadcast over the country to consumers who pay little or no attention to the eradication of any insects or diseases the plants may carry. Rose stocks, furthermore, as imported are seldom more than one year old, whereas the finished rose plants are two years or more old and consequently correspondingly more likely to be the means of introducing pests.

Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Dept. Agr.

*Co-operation, with Competition*

We have many problems to solve; and the first and foremost is to determine upon the manner of distribution. When that is determined, we must work to strengthen it and to enlarge it; it is then and only then that the nursery business can be considered an intellectual and honorable calling.—M. R. Cashman.

Prices in nursery advertisements in this publication are for nurserymen only. This does not include advertisements of books or other articles.

**CRIPPLING THE CUSTOMER**

We can scarcely imagine that a horticultural society would oppose efforts by the Federal government to protect its members from the ravages of plant insects and diseases. On every hand the warfare against these pests is waged and columns upon columns of matter are published in efforts to aid the planter of nursery stock to succeed with it. Can you imagine in other lines of industry trade opposition to the efforts of the government to foster that industry?

Every horticultural publication maintains a department giving information for the fighter of plant pests. Such a department seems out of place in a publication which on another page attacks the Federal government for endeavoring to minimize the cause for such fighting!

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* has this comment on Editor Collingwood's endeavor to create greater demand for nursery stock (the same endeavor which nurserymen are paying Manager F. F. Rockwell to advance):

I notice your note on "One Hundred Fruit Trees on Every Farm." It is uniformly the case that a farmer is not interested in raising more than enough fruit for his own use. Ordinarily, he is not well equipped to spray and care for an orchard, and considers it quite an undertaking if he has very much of it to do. It would seem logical, then, that as we all agree every farmer should have an orchard, the number of trees be cut down to the smallest number which would furnish an adequate supply for the farmers' home use. It has been my experience that an orchard of 100 trees is just the type of an orchard that is too small to pay to buy a power sprayer and too large to care for efficiently with a barrel pump. The result has been that even though the owner sometimes bought a spray outfit, the orchard has been finally entirely neglected when it comes to spraying, and you must acknowledge that at the present time an orchard which is not sprayed is just about worthless from the standpoint of production.

If it were not for the plant pests which the U. S. Department of Agriculture wishes to shut out as much as possible, the writer quoted above would not argue that the farmer's order for nursery stock be cut down from 100 trees to a smaller number! And right in the face of the finest kind of publicity in behalf of the nursery trade, we find argument in the trade itself nullifying the effect of that publicity—argument against a regulation tending toward making it practicable for an orchardist to order 100 fruit trees from a nursery instead of from a smaller number!

One would think that even the importers and auctioneers would hesitate to cripple the ultimate source of demand for their goods—if they had an eye for future business.

**CONGRATULATIONS**

In our last issue we said: "When through the representations made mainly by him [Chairman Pitkin of the A. A. N. Committee on Legislation] and supported by his associates, there was prospect that the regulations would be just what they afterward proved to be, he congratulated the Nursery Trade—not the florist trade which he did not represent—upon the outcome."

Instead of "he congratulated," we should have said, "as the result of his efforts and upon the contents of his formal report at the Chicago convention of 1918, showing that the Weeks bill for the absolute exclusion of foreign nursery stock was not

supported by the Federal Horticultural Board, (not being reported by the Senate committee); that instead of the complete shut-out which had been feared, nurserymen would be allowed to import fruit tree stocks and rose stocks; that all doubt that the U. S. Department of Agriculture would co-operate heartily with nurserymen in efforts to produce in this country stocks which have been imported was removed by assurance that such-co-operation would be given, and that the American Association of Nurserymen was asked by Mr. Pitkin to consider the advisability of appointing a special committee to take up the subject with the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry along the lines he had suggested to the Federal authorities in the way of co-operating to produce this country stocks heretofore imported,—the Nursery Trade was to be congratulated upon the outcome!"

What the Nursery Trade started out to face was the Weeks bill, for absolute exclusion.

What it got—the outcome—was permission to import what was most important in the way of stock, and hearty co-operation toward producing in this country what Mr. Pitkin said every American nurseryman would be glad to have—"supply from American growers and thus avoid the transportation risks always incident to foreign shipments."

We believe Mr. Pitkin stands ready today to congratulate the Nursery Trade on the difference represented by the last two paragraphs.

That the Nursery Trade secured something it wanted is very evident by the complaint of the Florist Trade that the latter ought to have something! While the chairman of the A. A. N. Committee on Legislation did not formally congratulate the Nursery Trade, perhaps, the tenor of his reports upon returning from the hearings in Washington, both formal and informal reports thereon, conveyed a very definite idea that the terms of the regulations would be much more liberal than were the provisions of the Weeks bill—an implied congratulation in every sentence presenting that idea.

**BOOSTING, WITH STRING ATTACHED**

The *Rural New Yorker* is aiding the nurseryman by its persistent arguments in favor of "100 Fruit Trees on Every Farm." Practically every issue of that paper contains an article on the subject.

We note the following paragraph in an article on the subject, signed "S. P. Hollister," in the March 1st issue at page 354:

Don't purchase your trees from an unknown "tree agent" who may have a wonderful line of talk and a book of beautiful pictures. Get in communication with a reliable nursery firm. They will give you just as good prices and better stock than the average agent. The cheapest priced tree is often the most expensive in the end. The difference of two, five or ten cents per tree may amount to several dollars on the total order, but at the end of 10 years it may be your orchard will be satisfactory, while your neighbor, who saved a few cents on each tree, has an orchard of "misfit" trees. It pays to get good stock of reliable people.

Nearly all nursery catalogs give full directions for planting, but a few suggestions may not be amiss.

Here is a slap at the agency concern and an implied indorsement of the catalogue concern. The former will be inclined to call the *Rural New Yorker* to account, as was done some months ago when the *American Nurseryman* quoted a similar statement ascribed, we believe, by the *Rural New Yorker* to *Successful Farming*. The last named paper quickly asserted its

loyalty to the agency nurseries and we have not seen any quotations of the kind attributed to Successful Farming since.

The Rural New Yorker's warning against "an unknown tree agent" is a direct result, of course, of practices by unscrupulous agents which reputable agency nurserymen have long been seeking to eliminate. It is a warning to the nursery trade to persist in its efforts to secure the employment of reputable agents and to watch representation through agents closely.

#### TOO BUSY TO ENTERTAIN

A bill providing for marked strictures on immigration is before Congress. It sounds good to us, in general. Something of that kind is certainly needed. For the next twenty-five years this country will be pretty busy overcoming the effects of the war; it will have little time to devote to the "melting pot." It will need a population growing up under the Stars and Stripes from babyhood—not a large mixture of graduates from countries which never have known the blessings of a real republic, passing through our naturalization courts.

We're for America for Americans! We've got millions of American-born laborers and workers in every line. What need is there of the foreigner, out of which the I. W. W. and other undesirables are made?

The Rural New Yorker is urging farmers to fight the bill, in the interest of farm labor! That's just the way to perpetuate the problems we've been passing through for generations. What does the nursery trade think of the matter?

#### FOR THE FUTURE

Probably the time is not ripe for serious consideration of the use of a trade mark which would distinguish the products of members of the American Association of Nurserymen. We have referred to this idea more than once in the last few years but always tentatively, for the control by the Association over its membership, both as to personnel and as to definite business methods would have to be far more definite than it has even approached, in order to warrant thought of applying such a proposition.

They're talking of this matter in Great Britain, however. At the October 9th meeting of the Horticultural Trades Association in Manchester, England, as reported in the Horticultural Advertiser:

When the question of the adoption and use of an Association's "Trade Mark" was under discussion, Mr. Ellis, of Darwen, made a suggestion that is well worthy of consideration. Mr. Ellis suggested that members of the Association when advertising goods for sale in the trade press, should include the Association's "Trade Mark" in their advertisement, and thereby establish their claim to additional consideration from prospective buyers—likewise members of the Association. And he also pointed out that such a course would probably lend additional security for the buyer.

#### ACTION SEEMS NONE TOO SOON

A quarantine on account of black stem rust is announced in this issue by the Secretary of Agriculture. Every time a quarantine is imposed of this kind, nurserymen see the imperative need, which existed years ago, of anticipating conditions of the present day—just as the Government and the people generally see the need, which existed years ago, of limiting the introduction to this country of pests of foreign origin which originate and foster troubles of the I. W. W. stamp. Looks as if the Government had acted none too soon in the matter of quarantine o. 37. The list of imported plant pests is alarmingly large.

## The National Association

#### TO MEMBERS OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN:

I congratulate you upon the present season's business, which has been the very best from every point of view in many years. Everybody will "clean up" this season. For once in our lives there has been no brush pile. The spirit of optimism again bids hope lead on to higher endeavor in American Horticulture. I predict a splendid spirit for the Chicago convention, and urge every member to attend the June convention.

#### PROGRAM

The Program Committee, composed of Messrs. E. M. Sherman, J. W. Hill, and Orlando Harrison, are on the job, and the personnel of this committee guarantees a live, constructive program. One entire session will be given over to consideration of Market Development plans, the importance of which is recognized by all. The afternoon of the first day will be occupied with report of the committee on "Policy," and I hope every member will arrange to be in his seat when the report is presented. In a definite way not heretofore attempted, the committee on Policy will endeavor to recommend

to the convention a policy for American Association of Nurserymen. What does the A. A. of N. stand for? A special committee will endeavor to place before the convention something definite for its consideration. Following this report at the same session will come the report of the Executive Committee, which most probably will embrace recommendations for a working organization for the Association. Altogether, the first day of the 1919 convention, and every day for that matter, will be crammed full of work. We are going to Chicago in June earnestly determined to "do things," and every member should have a part in the program.

A thousand nurserymen of America are not members of the Association who, from every point of reasoning, should be. To every nurseryman a cordial invitation is extended to join the A. A. of N. Secretary Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo., will be pleased to forward application blanks to any one desiring membership, and to all such the Association bids you welcome. "Come and go with us and we will do you good."

Yours for a great meeting,  
J. R. MAYHEW, Pres.

Active preparations are in progress for the forty-fourth annual Convention of the American Association of Nurserymen. The Program Committee will soon make an interesting announcement. Chairman Nelson of the Arrangements Committee is getting things into shape for the reception of the members at the headquarters, the Hotel Sherman. President Mayhew makes preliminary announcement herewith.

As usual, President Mayhew promises something very definite and very practical. A special committee is to recommend to the convention a policy for the American Association of Nurserymen—something which is very much needed. These are stirring times. A policy, always advisable, seems now to be absolutely essential. As we have remarked time and time again, the A. A. N. should stand for something. What does it stand for? The question is asked now by the president of the organization and an attempt to answer it is promised. Meantime, we suggest, members may well give the subject serious thought.

In close connection with the matter will come the report of the Executive Committee which, it is expected, will embrace recommendations relating to a working organization.

An entire session will be given over to the Market Development Plan. We believe the members will be agreeably surprised, great-

ly encouraged and really enthused by the reports on what has already been accomplished and what the National Service Bureau has in immediate view.

"We are going to Chicago to do things and every member should have a part in the program," says President Mayhew. That sounds like business. It is very far from the old notion that life is long, there's plenty of time, let's meet for a good time, run around the city in buses and let it go at that! When we argued that a national convention of business men ought to have some other reason for being—a policy—we were told by laissez-faire manipulators that we had the wrong idea! Well, we have lived to see an announcement such as President Mayhew makes herewith!

A thousand nurserymen, out of 1500, not members of the national organization! It ought to be different. It can be—with a policy.

William P. Stark, of the George Batten Co., Fourth Avenue Bldg., New York City, is in touch with Manager F. F. Rockwell, of the Nurserymen's National Service Bureau and is in position to aid the Development Plan materially.

Among foreign price lists for the trade received at this office is that of F. J. Grootendorst & Sons, Boskoop, Holland. The firm has a New York office at 2 Stone Street, of which A. M. Grootendorst is in charge.

#### FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

## American Association of Nurserymen

Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., June 25-27, 1919.

**A fully equipped National Organization with 400 members. It ought to have 1500 members. Attend one Convention and you'll be a member for life! Join now and help develop the American Nursery Industry to ten times its present compass. Send your application at once to the Secretary, Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Mo., and avoid the rush in Chicago next month.**

## Cannot Trust To Foreign Inspection Of Nursery Stock

United States Department of Agriculture Te Iis Danger That Makes New Plant Quarantine Necessary

The main arguments of objectors to Plant Quarantine No. 37, which will greatly restrict the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds, beginning June 1, 1919, are that either no pests are brought in on such imported stock or that thorough inspection abroad would eliminate any undesirable insects. There is no question that the chief exporting foreign governments have given to their nursery stock the best inspection which human skill and science can afford. Failures says the United States Department of Agriculture, are due to the human equation and to conditions not subject to change, which make inspection and certification insufficient safeguards.

The inadequacy of such inspection since 1912, when it became operative, is shown by the findings resulting from re-inspection of imported material at destination in this country. Data gathered by the United States Department of Agriculture show that there have been received from Holland 1,051 infested shipments, involving 148 kinds of insect pests; from Belgium, 1,306 infested shipments, involving 64 kinds of insects; from France, 347 infested shipments, involving 89 kinds of insects; from England, 154 infested shipments, involving 62 kinds of insects; from Japan, 291 infested shipments, involving 108 kinds of insects; from Germany, 12 infested shipments, involving 15 kinds of insect pests. Many of these intercepted insects are not known to be established anywhere in this country and numbers of them, if established, would undoubtedly become important farm, garden, or forest pests.

### Danger Illustrated

Typical of the insects thus imported, some of which have come in on more than 1,000 shipments, are the records in relation to gipsy and brown-tail moths.

Under the system of inspection which has been established in the principal exporting countries there is little excuse for the passing and certification of stock infested with the egg masses of the gipsy moth or with the large and rather conspicuous leafy winter nests of the larvae of the brown-tail moth. In point of fact, however, during the period in which the highest possible grade of inspection has been enforced no less than 52 different shipments of plants from foreign countries have been found to be infested with egg masses of the gipsy moth or larval nests of the brown-tail moth. Three of these were from Japan and the others were from France, Holland, or Belgium.

Unfortunately these records do not necessarily comprise the total entry of these two pests. They represent merely the instances of infestation discovered by re-inspection on this side. Under the law inspection of imported nursery stock in this country is left to the inspectors of the States, and the finding of infestation is therefore entirely dependent on the efficiency of state inspection. In many states this inspection is of a high order and probably most, if not all, instances of infestation are found. In other states the inspection service is inadequately provided for and insufficient, and in a few states the service has little support and little, if any, efficiency. There is, therefore, the possibility that one or both of these pests have already gained foothold at one point or another in the United States and have not yet been discovered and reported. In this connection, it should be remembered

that the gipsy moth was twenty years in Massachusetts before it was known, and this in the face of the fact that the infestation started in a thickly populated suburb of Boston.

That foreign inspection gives no real securities, is sufficiently shown in this record relating to two insects for which there is little, if any, excuse for overlooking.

### Warn of Loss and Suffering

The establishment of these two insects in different parts of the United States would soon lead to their general spread throughout the country. What this would mean in cost and damage and also in human suffering can hardly be estimated. Only a portion of the New England states is now invaded by these insects, and yet the expenditure in clean up and control work alone amounts to more than a million dollars a year by the states concerned, in addition to an aiding Federal appropriation of upwards of \$300,000 annually.

An important consideration in relation to the brown-tail moth is that in addition to the actual damage to deciduous forests, orchard and ornamental plantings, the larval hairs which are shed and fill the air at the time of the transformation of the insect to the chrysalis stage have an intensely irritating or nettling character, which causes a great deal of inflammation to the exposed parts of the human skin, such as the neck, face, and hands, and this irritation, in one or two known instances, and perhaps in others, has been the cause of death by affecting the lungs and leading to fatal cases of tuberculosis. Should the brown-tail moth reach the South and Southwest this irritation to human beings would doubtless be increased by reason of greater warmth and by the moisture of the skin and consequent greater likelihood of adherence of the larval hairs.

### Ships' Ballast Not An Important Source of Introducing Plant Enemies

Objectors to the plant quarantine have insisted that there is as much danger of the introduction of insect pests in the earth used as ballast by ships returning from Europe as in the earth around foreign plants imported in balls, pots or tubs. The earth around balled, potted or tubbed plants can not be disinfected or cleaned and involves a large and known risk. In view of the argument that earth ballast is equally dangerous, the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture during the past two months has undertaken a thorough investigation of such ships' ballast. This investigation has had special relation to the ports of New York and Boston, but is being extended to cover New Orleans, San Francisco, and other principal ports of the United States. The war conditions have evidently very much increased the amount of ballast thus brought to the ports of Boston and New York, for the reason that during the war transports carrying troops to France returned, for the most part, in ballast. The material employed for such ballast, however, would seem to involve very little risk of being the means of the introduction of dangerous plant enemies, according to statements made by the investigators of the Department of Agriculture. The bulk of it consists of sand, gravel, broken rock, and even ashes. Soil is occasionally employed, but in the main this soil seems to

### Figures On Nursery Business In Texas

Figures compiled by Louis J. Tackett, Chief of the Division of Orchard and Nursery Inspection of the Texas State Department of Agriculture, show the following:

Number of acres devoted to nursery stock in 1918; 2567. Total number fruit trees grown in nurseries, 5,291,554; shade trees 1,274,401; Berry plants 3,747,450; shrubs, 2,138,378; grape vines 560,731; flowering vines 102,933; nut trees 668,891. Total value of nursery stock grown in 1918 was \$1,138,870.

The nursery production was at its low ebb in 1918 hence the figures shown above do not represent the normal production of nursery stock in the state. For several years the output of nursery stock has been on the decline, but already there is a considerable increase in preparation for the growing of stock over last year, hence it may be expected that there will be a greatly increased output during the next few years.

### U. S. Imports

#### PEANUTS AND PEANUT OIL

By Countries, January, 1919

COUNTRIES	PEANUT OIL		PEANUTS Not Shelled	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Spain .....	283,140	27,016	.....	.....
Canada .....	325	65	.....	.....
China .....	51,924	53,100	.....	.....
Japanese China .....	35,000	35,100	.....	.....
Hongkong .....	3,734	5,136	.....	.....
Japan .....	52,884	50,813	.....	.....
Total .....	283,465	27,081	143,542	144,049

Importations of shelled peanuts amounted to 96 pounds valued at \$4.

The above statistics were prepared in the Special Statistical Service Section, Division of Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

have been derived from river banks or from excavations for construction purposes (cellar soil); in other words, such primeval soil as has had probably little or no touch with cultivated land. It is not at all probable that valuable garden or field soil would be secured and used for ballast purposes. The sand and gravel is as a rule sold for building or other construction purposes, and the broken rock and soil have been used to some extent for filling in, and that brought in on government vessels largely for fills in connection with government constructions on the water front. Some of the ballast has been towed to sea and dumped along with city waste. It is perfectly apparent that there is very little danger

terial, and it can not be considered in the same sense at all as the highly cultivated soil coming with plants grown in greenhouses or in gardens or fields, and should any insect life get into such ballast material it would be accidental and exceptional. This investigation, however, will be continued to determine whether there is any danger in connection with such ballast which should be guarded against. Undoubtedly the amount of ballast brought to American ports will greatly diminish when normal commercial conditions are fully resumed.

When writing to advertisers just mention American Nurseryman.

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FOR USE ABOUT THE HOME AND FARM  
FOR THE MECHANIC IN EVERY TRADE



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Take care of your old customers but keep adding new ones. It's the only way to show a healthy increase in business and profits each year.

The Little Pruning Book offers the solution. It is an authoritative guide to correct pruning. Illustrates and explains how, when, and where, to prune for bigger and better fruit, flowers and plant life in general. Familiarize more customers with the fundamentals underlying the art of pruning and greater interest and more purchases will result.

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Our selling plan increases your profits by placing *The Little Pruning Book* in the hands of your customers through you. Your sales of nursery stock will increase as a matter of course.

Sending for a free volume does not obligate you in any way. It will bring you details of our co-operative plan of distributing this educational work, through nurseries. (*The Little Pruning Book* sells in book stores at 50 cents).

### THE PECK, STOW & WILCOX CO.

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Founded in 1819



## Effective Local Publicity

For those nurserymen who have a retail trade, and who sell at retail prices, there is opportunity for effective local publicity after the manner of the following announcement of April 6th in a Rochester, N. Y., daily newspaper:

**E**VERY home, old or new, large or small, where there is any room for planting, can be beautified by a judicious planting of Evergreens, and the advantages resulting therefrom are many.

You will not only increase the actual value of your property, but greatly add to its permanent satisfaction.

Evergreens can be used for concealing porch and house foundations, screening vegetable gardens or other domestic portions of the grounds, masking fences, walls or other undesirable borders. They can be planted in groups, or as specimens, enhancing the vistas and making the grounds harmonious and appropriate—the correct setting for your home.

Evergreens are the most desirable plants in the immediate environment of the house, as they retain their beauty and color the year round.

We have in our nurseries the most complete and extensive collection of Evergreens in this part of the country.

Arbor Vitaes, Spruces, Junipers, Pines, Cedars, Yews, Hemlocks, etc.

This stock is planted in soil especially adapted to the development of fibrous roots, which enables us to dig each plant with a good ball of earth and, in this way, transplanting without retarding the growth.

### Brown Brothers Company CONTINENTAL NURSERIES

*Trees and Plants for the World Out-of-Doors*

Offices, 484-492 Winton Road, North

Nurseries at Rochester, Brighton, Penfield, Webster, Irondequoit, N. Y.

Park 1290—Chase 785

PHONE US AND OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL CALL

### Testimony Which Gets Down To Brass Tacks

Hard, Cold Facts Cited By the Onarga Nursery Co., Onarga, Ill., in Florists' Exchange

In answer to your favor of March 15, the nurserymen and fruit growers are certainly having enough trouble with the several thousand foreign insects already imported to this country without adding any more to the list. These foreign insects, especially the San Jose Scale, have caused us a loss of money of several hundred dollars a year, as we are required to spray and fumigate to make these plants free from disease (which are all foreign as far as we have to deal with them) before delivering them to our customers.

There is nothing in the ornamental or nursery line that will grow here in this country that we cannot propagate with success, and the small group of importers whom this quarantine would benefit if it was lifted are only a small minority of the actual American growers who have money invested in the nursery business.

The Eastern nurseries and importers are making a mistake in opposing the quarantine, as it would be only a year or two until all of the Central and Western states would quarantine against the Eastern states so that it would be impossible for them to do any business outside of the East, which would ruin the nursery business there.

The corn borer recently imported from the old country into Massachusetts has

cago department store for Gruss an Tepitz Roses No. 1, each one wrapped separate, ready for the customer, to be delivered F. O. B. Chicago at 10c. The result of this competition is, along about May 1st we have annually a bonfire of two or three thousand dollars' worth of nursery goods. If this quarantine stays on we predict a very small bonfire next year.

The great cry at the National Nurserymen's Convention has been that we were growing too much stock, to cut down on the plantings in order to reduce the annual bonfire. If the quarantine stays permanent, the cry will be for more nursery stock, for larger plantings to take care of the demand.

A great many of the American growers, at a great deal of expense, have already equipped themselves for growing more ornamentals formerly imported from the old country, and they certainly deserve protection in their investment and deserve to reap a little of the harvest that the small group of importing interests have got in the past.

### UNCLE SAM IN CHARGE

P. M. Koster says good-bye—Forist's Exchange heading

Well, Mr. Koster learned several important things on this trip; among them, that he did not leave all the plant experts behind him when he sailed for America last January to overturn the measures proposed for the protection of American Horticulture.

Almost immediately upon landing in New York he declared that thousands of trees and plants in Holland would be lost to Holland if importations to America are shut out on June 1st. This was the reason on which he based his request that the United States Department of Agriculture suspend the operation of the Plant Quarantine, regardless of the statement of incontestable proof of more than 148 species of injurious insects found in nursery stock imported from Holland, many of them entirely new, in the comparatively short period of the last seven years!

Ignoring this fact of increasing danger to American forests, farms and gardens, the Florists' Exchange remarks on the eve of Mr. Koster's departure:

That his endeavors have resulted in complete failure must not be laid to his lack of energy, but to the attitude of the Federal Horticultural Board, which would not relax one iota of its rulings, even in favor of Belgium, the country which has all our sympathies.

Just before Mr. Koster left Europe for America on this errand, a British trade periodical published this sentiment (see current volume of the *American Nurseryman*, page 20):

I quite agree with Messrs. Kelway & Son's letter to your paper of November 27th, but think they are too lenient. If seedsmen, nurserymen and growers have managed for the last four years to carry on without foreign goods, why cannot they go on in the future? If, he says, in ten years Englishmen find they do better by importing seeds, bulbs and plants, etc., from Germany, Austria and Holland, which is and has been hand-in-glove with Germany, then let them buy. The British public will soon come around and pay more for their goods if they know what they are purchasing is British and that by paying a good and fair price they are helping the men who have fought for them.

There's a dash a "sympathy" in that, too!

It was quite natural for Dutch and Belgian nurserymen, shut out of Great Britain, to rush a representative over to America to stop similar action here. It was also natural for the U. S. Government to look out for the interests of this nation.

**Onarga Nursery Co., Means Better Quality, Value and Service****Not the Cheapest, but the BEST****Bargain Box List.****PRICE INCLUDES BOXING**

We also have plenty of this same stock in bulk, including a general line of Nursery stock, which we can furnish at catalog prices, boxing at cost.

**Box No.**

11	1000 A. R. N. Privet, 3-4 ft., well branched.....	7½c
60	650 A. R. N. Privet, 2-3 ft., heavy branched.....	5½c
71	340 A. R. N. Privet, 3-4 ft., heavy branched.....	5½c
76	200 A. R. N. Privet, 3-4 ft., heavy branched.....	7½c
138	4000 Spirea Van Houttei, 10-15 in.....	1½c
133	2000 Spirea Van Houttei, 18-24 in., well branched...4 c	
70	320 Amour River N. Privet, 3-4 ft., heavy branched..7½c	
58	650 Amour River N. Privet, 2-3 ft., heavy branched.5½c	

**ONARGA NURSERY COMPANY****ONARGA,****CULTRA BROS., Mgrs.****ILLINOIS****CAROLINA PEACH SEEDS**

On further investigation we find that the crop has been damaged by a recent cold spell, but we still expect a fairly good supply of 1919 seed. We suggest that you place order for whatever your requirements are and the matter of price can be adjusted later. In this way, you are sure of getting your supply of the new crop.

1918 seed can be shipped promptly; we have them in storage. Price on application.

Your for a beautiful and fruitful America,

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.,  
Pomona, N. C.

**Cherry Trees**

We offer for sale our usual supply of first-class one year, two and three year

**CHERRIES**

Can furnish some extra heavy trees for landscape work Both Mahaleb and Mazzard roots.

Send us a list of your wants

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS  
Vincennes, Indiana

**PEONIES FOR PROFIT**

The demand is increasing for both plants and cut flowers. To get your share you must have the Peonies. Prepare now. Book your order and be assured of your supply.

**SARCOXIE NURSERIES**  
  
**PEONY FIELDS**  
WILD BROS NURSERY CO.  
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**1918 Peach Pits**

We have a surplus of 100 bushels North Carolina Naturals at \$3.00 per 50 pounds, securely sacked, f.o.b. here.

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**AMERICAN**

**Nursery Trade Bulletin**

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In all sizes

CALIFORNIA PRIVET  
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and our usual supply of similar stock found in a complete nursery.

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"In the Land of the Blue Grass."

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**PLANT BREEDING**

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Professor Bailey's standard text, originally issued some twenty years ago, has been revised and brought down to date by A. W. Gilbert, Professor of Plant Breeding in the New York State College of Agriculture. In addition to the many changes made in the material that has been retained, there are now included in the volume new discussions of mutations, Mendelism, heredity and the recent applications of the breeding of plants. There are also extensive laboratory exercises and a bibliography. Altogether the work is a comprehensive encyclopedia on the subject of plant breeding.

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Headquarters for Strawberries and Fruit Plants of all kinds. Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, gooseberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Rose, Shrubs, Eggs for Hatching, Crates, Buckets. Catalog free.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

**LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN**  
**THE BENJAMIN CHASE CO.,**  
**DERRY, N. H.**

## Seven Quarantine Expressions: Six Affirmative

In its issue of March 29th the Florists' Exchange published seven expressions of opinion on the Plant Quarantine. Six of these stated that the quarantine would be of benefit to American horticulturists!

Under the heading **For** were listed:

**Bloomington Nurseries Co., Bloomington, Ill.**—We are in favor of the Exclusion plant act as set forth in Quarantine No. 37 of the F. H. B., insofar as it affects the nursery business.

We feel that nurserymen can in a reasonable time produce practically all of the items now imported into this country. It is probably different with some of the items imported by florists, but they could, no doubt, in time adjust themselves to conditions.

**A. Vurada, Narragansett Pier, R. I.**—Four years ago your paper strongly advocated the growing at home of stock hitherto imported, as there was a shortage predicted owing to the war. If it could be grown then why not now? But now you vigorously oppose it when an embargo would help the American trade to be independent. I would like to know why we cannot grow everything we need in this great and beautiful country with its varying climates. If lily of the valley can be grown successfully in Sweden why not here? Or azaleas, when they grow them not only in Ghent but in Dresden (Germany) or fruit and rose stock that is grown in different climates all over Europe. We can grow the stock, but we cannot compete with the cheap European labor (female and child inclusive). That is the root of the trouble. Take away the cheap importation and give the average nurseryman and florist a chance, and in a short time we will have everything home grown, and the embargo will prove a blessing to the trade. —

**Aurora Nurseries, Aurora, Ill.**—The men in the florist and nursery business who are opposing the quarantine are the men who have been importing largely and who have made money selling the imported plants to smaller florists and nurserymen. The florists and nurserymen, generally, favor the quarantine, as a patriotic American measure for the protection of horticulture, agriculture and forestry.

How long are the real florists and nurserymen to be led around by a bull rope in the nose, by importing agents, jobbers, auctioneers and similar doctored organizations? Must they forever obey the dictates of a small clique who take matters into their own hands and conduct affairs for the many in the interests of a few?

The men who are leading the fight against the quarantine are mostly importing agents, auctioneers and jobbers. They do not truly represent the industries of the florist or nursery business. The quarantine is truly American. It is intended to protect our great industries from damage by additional foreign pests.

The Federal Horticultural Board is always anxious to have all nurseries free from pests but this quarantine is for the purpose of protecting the larger industries of horticulture, agriculture and forestry. You know this is true. You also know of the terrible toll of imported insects.

The argument thus far advanced by importing agents, auctioneers and jobbers who are leading the fight against the quarantine is abuse of the personnel of the F. H. B. They say that those florists and nurserymen who favor the quarantine are "selfishly inclined." As a matter of fact, the selfishness is on the other side. The florists and nurserymen have been led around for so many years by a small clique of bosses in the trades that they obeyed their behests not knowing why. Already leading nurserymen and florists are opening their eyes to the true condition.

It would seem from reading some of the articles you publish in your paper that instead of being for American florists and nurserymen, you were for the foreign nurserymen. When the quarantine is in effect, the competition of the foreigner will be passed and American nurserymen and florists will gain the rewards of the skill, experience and investments of their profession to which they are entitled.

Under the heading **Against** were listed: **Atlantic Nursery Co., Inc., Berlin, Md.**—I believe we are able to produce everything we need in all lines in America. We are also able to buck the world on prices and quality of goods, quarantine or no quarantine.

**D. M. Andrews, Boulder, Colo.**—The immediate reaction of the exclusion order will result in much inconvenience for a time; but if we cannot import stock it is at least possible and practicable to import, if necessary, experienced propagators to produce within the boundaries of the United States an equal or better grade of the majority of ornamentals to the ultimate benefit of the nursery industry of this country.

**Royal Palm Nurseries, Oneida, Fla.**—I cannot even guess at a percentage of loss from these pests or diseases here; it costs us heavily and increasingly to fight them and to keep stock up to the standard required by the nursery inspector.

We have not asked for exclusion in any way as we have always depended more or less on imported plants in some lines, but it would personally be greatly to our advantage to have the quarantine go into effect as we have hundreds of thousands of palms and other fine plants that would be at once of much more value and increased demand.

I think a modified quarantine under more careful inspection would be sufficiently safe to handle the necessary importations.

Hard put for expressions against the quarantine, the Florists' Exchange lists the statements by the Atlantic Nursery Co., D. M. Andrews and the Royal Palm Nurseries as **Against** the quarantine! We believe the intelligence of our readers will take exception to such classification.

Even the editor of the Florists' Exchange wants to see all florists' stocks grown in America! Listen: We are anxious to see all florists' stocks grown here; always have been.—Editor Florists' Exchange.

And, again, in reply to the pointed argument by the Aurora Nurseries, the editor of the Florists' Exchange says: "The only comment The Exchange considers it necessary to make in regard to this communication, is to disclaim any favoring of foreign growers at the expense of American members of the craft. No one would be more glad to see this country growing its own plant materials. The point is that there is no proof available that we can."

Strawberries that grow on bushes rather than vines, that are claimed immune from damage from rain and extremes of heat and cold, that flourish in arid soils and bear most abundantly on rather poor land are some of the characteristics of a new race of half-wild strawberries that are the product of Humboldt county, California. These berries are known as the Ettersburg strawberries, the creation of Albert F. Etter at the Ettersburg Experiment place in Southern Humboldt county after a generation or more of experimental berries crossed with a dozen of the standard types of cultivated berries.

William G. Ellwanger, well known as a rosarian and nurseryman, died recently at his home, 260 Rosedale street, Rochester, N. Y., at the age of 77. Mr. Ellwanger whose birth place was Germany, was only eleven years old when he came to this country with his parents. He worked on several farms near Rochester, later returning to that city where he worked with the Ellwanger & Barry Co., nurserymen. Later he went into business for himself.

"Growing Fruit for Home Use" is the title of a bulletin issued by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry. Is of direct interest to nurserymen in that it tends to create demand for nursery stock.

### Chairman Marlatt's Reply

Various sentiments by variously informed writers in a florists' paper are thus disposed of by Chairman Marlatt in a communication to the editor of that paper:

I have just been looking over your issue of March 22 and I find in it some very interesting matter which is both for and against Quarantine No. 37. For instance, I note the statement on page 568 of B. W. Alberts of Louisville, Ky., of his experience with new pests arriving with his importations of orchids. This is valuable data. In addition, his statement of the possibility of producing home grown hybrids "superior to forest plants both in quality of bloom and ease of cultivation" is, if correct, a rebuttal of a good deal that has been said against the exclusion of orchids.

Another note of interest is that of N. R. David of Pennsylvania (same page), in which he rather oversteps his argument in listing a series of insects and diseases which he asserts have all originated in the United States. Unfortunately for his argument, with the exception of the potato beetle and the plum curculio, the insects and diseases listed by him were all introduced from Europe or other foreign countries, and even the potato beetle probably originally came from Mexico through the Rocky Mountains from whence it has been spread by commerce throughout most of the United States. The common smuts and other diseases of wheat and oats came to this country from Europe and Asia. We have record of some of these diseases in literature running back to the time of the ancient Romans and even Greeks or, in other words, to nearly 400 years B. C.

His argument against Government men, presumably inspectors, is absolutely unfounded. The Government has no entomological plant inspectors in Pennsylvania and the persons to whom he refers could certainly have had no connection with the Federal Horticultural Board or the Bureau of Entomology of this Department.

The corn borer, mentioned by another writer, may have come to this country on baled hemp. It, however, is quite as probable that it was brought in with succulent florists' stock or even nursery stock. It infests the canes of any rapid growing ornamental which has a fairly large pith, and is known, for example, to infest grape canes and could thus easily be introduced in grape cuttings or in fairly succulent or rapid growing ornamentals. The reference of the introduction of this insect to hemp is simply from the theory that it probably started in the vicinity of the mouth of the Mystic River where, it is reported, a hemp walk or rope and cord factory has been in existence for some years and has no foundation in actual finding of the insect in such straw.

Another writer seems to be much interested in the fact that the failure of the last Congress to provide funds for the new fiscal year may put a stop to the enforcement of our quarantine regulations. Unfortunately for this writer the failure of the funds will not make the violation of law legal and anyone violating the quarantine under the theory that there are no funds for the enforcement of it may have a rude awakening later on.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,

Chairman of Federal Horticultural Board.  
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1919.

**Boy, Page Louis, Erb, of Cedar Gap.**—The following compliment is paid the Ben Davis apple by the New York Evening Mail:

The Ben Davis was invented as a substitute for the apple in 1837 by a dentist at Hohokus, N. J., and named in honor of an old gentleman who was killed when one of these apple substitutes was thrown playfully at him during a husking bee that same year. During the Mexican war these Ben Davises were used as a substitute for ammunition when Zachary Taylor ran short of cannon balls and resulted in the defeat of Santa Ana. Thus the Ben Davis has played an important part in history.

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**Modern Propagation of Tree Fruits**

By B. S. BROWN, M. S., Prof. Horticulture, University of Maine

In the preparation of this book three important factors were kept in mind.

**FIRST**, only to include those practices of propagation which are in general use and which are accepted by the orchardist and the commercial nurseryman as being the most important.

**SECOND**, to furnish, in a condensed form, such information on propagation as will enable the general fruit-grower to follow out the practices. It is assumed that the average fruit-grower has a general knowledge of the various methods of propagation, hence the many confusing details are here omitted.

**THIRD**, an attempt is made to follow rather closely the methods employed by the larger commercial nurseries and to contrast these with the similar operations of the orchardists. The fruit-grower who buys his nursery stock desires to know something of the methods whereby it is produced. The student of Horticulture needs a general knowledge of nursery work and how to apply it to either commercial or home use.

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## Quarantine Measures Started By Fruit Growers

### FRUIT GROWERS STARTED IT

In addressing the convention of the Eastern Fruit Growers Association at Winchester, Va., March 21st, on "The Past, Present and Future of the Eastern Fruit Growers' Association," S. L. Lupton, its former president, now a member of the Virginia State Corporation Commission, reviewed briefly some of its accomplishments. It inaugurated the movement to secure federal authority to impose quarantine against infected nursery stock, such power now lying with the Secretary of Agriculture. It endorsed the principles of establishing a United States standard for apple packing and packages. These two items, he said, constituted the first entry of organized fruit growers in the arena of the national legislature.

The aim of the founders and supporters of the Eastern Fruit Growers' Association was and continually has been, said Mr. Lupton, to cement the great fruit interests of the states represented by the organization into one body capable of successfully handling the large national and regional problems presented to it for solution, and he concluded, it has been powerfully successful.

*Florists' Exchange:* Please copy!

The florists' papers have been quoting horticultural societies as passing resolutions opposing the quarantine!

### From the Pacific Northwest

From one of the largest ornamental stock nurseries in the Pacific Northwest comes this pertinent comment:

*Editor American Nurseryman:*

It is at least a relief to know of one paper which is willing to publish both sides of the national quarantine matter. A few of us are broad-minded enough to see beyond the immediate present and we also know the United States well enough to realize that we can here produce everything needed. But from the yell set up by the two florists' papers and the "other" nursery business in America was surely going to the dogs, all because Dr. Marlatt was trying to ape the Kaiser. Two months ago the Florists' Exchange came out with a long attack against the Federal Plant Quarantine Act and stated: "If there are any nurserymen in favor of the exclusion, why don't they speak out?"

I then wrote that my sentiments and stated that the whole matter had been fully discussed by the Portland Floral Society and that we were UNANIMOUSLY in favor of the exclusion.

That was two months ago; but the columns of the Exchange have been too full to give space to the statement of the vote by the Portland Florists.

In ten years we will be passing resolutions of thanks to Dr. Marlatt and his co-workers for the stand they have taken.

**Alleges Grapefruit Trees Were Misrepresented; Sues Horticulturist for \$5,000.**—C. A. Swanson, of Thermal, has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against Frank Doibatoka, a Japanese horticulturist. The plaintiff alleges that more than two years ago he bought sufficient nursery stock to plant his 20-acre ranch at Thermal to grapefruit. He claims that the stock was represented to him as being seedless variety and that he paid for it as such. It now appears, according to Mr. Swanson, that the two year old trees are undesirable seedlings.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

### For America First

[Author's name will be given on request]  
*Editor American Nurseryman:*

I am very glad to see that you are taking such an initiative stand in regard to the Federal Embargo and for the good of real Americans that pose and stand as Americans and no other way.

No American Horticulture can ever be developed in this country at cheap European prices plus a small duty for growing foreign goods against American labor growing American stock.

Any country that has fed the world for two years and produced an army in twelve months that trimmed the Kaiser can grow all of the plants and nursery stock that they need on this side of the Atlantic on an equal basis.

I will put my money on American ingenuity and brains 99 times out of 100 and thank goodness that for eight years past I have been doing my own propagation to a large extent and I am not dependent on any foreign source of supply; and furthermore I am growing today some things that are never listed in foreign catalogs which they do not know about or cannot grow.

### England Shuts 'Em Out

At the conference and meeting at the Essex Hall, Strand, London, England, on March 20th, of the H. T. A. and British Florists' Federation, to discuss the advisability or otherwise of the retention of the present embargo on imports of nursery stock and bulbs from Holland, it appears advisable to give a straight and unanimously reply to the Board of Trade to their query on the subject, and this was done by deciding that all nursery stock and bulbs that are grown here should be kept out for two years.

### ARE YOU INTERESTED?

The time may not have arrived when nurserymen will take an active interest in promoting the use of fruit by the public; but we predict that it may come in the near future. Demand for fruit means demand for fruit-bearing plants and trees, of course; but how many nurserymen take pains to push the fruit trade.

The Rural New Yorker says: "We think every person who believes in temperance should help make a new market for grapes and cider apples. The market for wine and hard cider will, we believe, be greatly curtailed, but this ought not to be permitted to injure the vineyard or orchard business. We can all help by demanding pure, natural vinegar. Such a demand will give a value to such vinegar that apple juice will be a more valuable by-product than ever before. As for grapes, not one family in 25 ever has enough of them for the table. Good grapes can be shipped by parcel post, and we believe there are thousands or millions of families who would gladly give a standing order for three or four baskets a week if they knew how to get them. Here is a chance for some grape growers' association to ship thousands of baskets by mail and net more for the grapes than the wine-growers ever paid.

The public can help in such things by providing a new demand which will absorb the product formerly used for wine and cider."

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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### Office of the Secretary Federal Horticultural Board QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF BLACK STEM RUST

##### Notice of Quarantine No. 38

(Effective on and after May 1, 1919)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) and its horticultural varieties, as well as other species of *Berberis* and *Mahonia*, are capable of harboring the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses. Through the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture with state officials, local organizations, and individuals, susceptible species of barberry and *Mahonia* have been very largely eradicated from the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by Section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine, effective May 1, 1919, the states of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 38 do order that no plants of the following species, *Berberis aethnensis*, *B. altaica*, *B. amurensis*, *B. aristata*, *B. asiatica*, *B. atropurpurea*, *B. brachybotrys*, *B. brevipaniculata*, *B. buxifolia*, *B. canadensis*, *B. Caroliniana* (*carolina*), *B. coriaria*, *B. cretica*, *B. declinatum*, *B. fendleri*, *B. fremontii*, *B. heteropoda*, *B. ilicifolia*, *B. integerrima*, *B. laciflora*, *B. lycium*, *B. macrophylla*, *B. neapalensis*, *B. neubertii*, *B. siberica*, *B. sieboldii*, *B. sinensis*, *B. trifoliolata*, *B. umbellata*, *B. vulgaris*, including its subspecies and horticultural varieties, *Mahonia aquifolium*, *M. diversifolia*, *M. glauca*, and *M. repens*, shall be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside of the quarantined areas.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the products named for experimental or scientific purposes.

Done in the District of Columbia this 15th day of April, 1919.

Witness my hand and seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,  
Secretary of Agriculture

Freight shipments of flowers, seed stocks, supplies, etc., unclaimed or refused by the consignees are hereafter to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder after a period of 60 days, according to orders which have just been used by Director General of Railroads Walker D. Hines.

Readers who are interested should send for U. S. Dept. Agr. Bulletin 785 on "Field Testing of Copper-Spray coatings" as applied in nurseries and elsewhere.

## U. S. Now Grows Own Supply of Seeds

### "American Nurseryman's" Export Suggestion Indorsed

It is exceedingly unlikely that the European countries will ever regain their place as seed growers for the world, it was declared last month by Charles H. Vick, Inc., seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y., concerning the outlook for a supply of seeds for the Victory gardens.

American growers have not been idle during the war years, it is said by Mr. Vick, and have developed the production of vegetable and garden seeds until there is now a plentiful domestic seed supply of all save certain distinctive types of cabbage and cauliflower which have been specialized in by the Danish growers. Among these are the Danish ball-head cabbage, the Copenhagen, and several varieties of cauliflower, which have not yet been produced extensively for seed in the United States. At the beginning of the season Danish ball-head seed was selling at \$20 a pound. It has now fallen to \$12 a pound, which is still \$7 above the average pre-war price.

Mr. Vick said that there would be plenty of seeds for the Victory gardens, this season, and at prices about the same or little lower than those of last year. There is just one exception to this rule. Seed peas will be very scarce and high in price as the crop was almost a complete failure last season owing to the continued wet weather of the first months of the summer.

Seeds of root vegetables, such as turnips, beets and cabbages, will be plentiful this season. These crops, before the war, were a specialty with the European countries and little of the seed was raised for commercial purposes in the United States, but the past

three years have been a complete reversal of these conditions and it may even be that for a short time after the war, until the farm land in the devastated portions of Belgium and France has been restored to productiveness, the growers in the United States may be called upon to export supplies of these seeds to Europe.

L. H. Wilson, the Arnold Arboretum plant collector, who for two years and three months has been in Korea, Formosa and Japan, was welcomed home at a meeting of horticulturists in Boston last month. He said he hoped at a later date to give an illustrated lecture on the plants of these countries, of which he had more than 700 photographs. He described his last trip as probably the most successful he has ever taken and said that he had brought back an immense lot of material and information about the flora of Korea and Formosa. He found the third largest tree in the world in Korea, and discovered a Box which he says will be perfectly hardy in New England since the temperature in its native mountains (some of them as high as 11,000 feet) goes down to 50 degrees below zero. Larch is one of the prominent trees in the forests there, the trees reaching immense height.

Prohibition or restriction of movements of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and rice to Continental United States from Australia, Japan, India, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil is believed by the United States States Department of Agriculture to be necessary on account of the prevalence in those countries of the flag smut and take-all diseases.

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**American Nurseryman.**

### Size of Catalogues

The counsel of the American Seed Trade Association, Curtis Nye Smith, in a recent communication to the Seed World, says, in regard to the size of catalogues sent through the mails:

"It may interest you to have the recent decision of A. M. Dockery, 3rd Asst. Postmaster General, written to the writer on this matter. The circular letter of Post Office Dept. of June 3, 1918, suggesting the restriction of the size of envelopes to 4 in. x 9 in. is not an order, but simply a suggestion, and Mr. Dockery uses these words:

"'Whenever it is practicable to prepare matter so that it can be enclosed, in an envelope not exceeding 4 in. x 9 in. this should be done.'

"As it is quite impossible for the seedsmen or nurserymen to limit the size of their catalogs to the dimensions above indicated, relief is felt that this circular of June 3, 1918, is not an order but merely a suggestion.

"It is understood that some local postmasters are holding this circular of June 3, 1918, to be an order, and if any difficulty arises, it is suggested that the local postmaster secure an opinion from Mr. Dockery."

The subject is undoubtedly of interest to nurserymen, and they will be glad to be advised upon it, even through the medium of the seedsmen.

The printer made queer work of our note of comment in the last column of page 69 in a recent issue. We attempted to refer to foreign talk about our suggestion that American nurserymen not only grow their own stock but arrange to export it when they find strong demand for it abroad. But the compositor set it in Bolsheviks.

## ORNAMENTAL TREES

**Acer Platanoides**—6 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft., 1 1-2 inches, 1 3-4 inches.  
**Acer Rubrum**—6 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft., 1 1-2 ins.  
**Acer Saccharinum**—6 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft., 2 1-2 inches, 3 inches.  
**Aesculus Hippocastanum**—2 ins., 2 1-2 ins., 3 ins.  
**Betula Alba Laciniata**—6 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft., 1 1-2 ins.  
**Catalpa Bungei**—4 to 6 ft. stem.  
**Platanus Orientalis**—6 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft., 10 to 12 ft., 1 1-2 ins.  
**Quercus Rubra**—6 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft., 1 1-2 inches.  
**Salix Dolerosa**—8 to 10 ft.  
**Ulmus Americana**—1 1-2 ins., 1 3-4 ins., 2 ins., 2 1-2 ins.

### EVERGREENS

**Abies Douglasii**—3 to 4 ft.  
**Picea Abies**—3 to 4 ft.  
**Retinospora Plumosa**—18 to 24 inches, 2 to 2 1-2 ft.  
**Retinospora Plumosa Aurea**—18 to 24 ins., 2 to 2 1-2 ft.  
**Thuya Hoveyi**—18 to 24 inches.

### SHRUBS

**Cornus Alba Siberica**—2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.  
**Deutzia Pride of Rochester**—3 to 4 ft.  
**Hibiscus Syriacus (Althea)**—3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. bushy, 4 to 5 ft. tree shape.  
**Kerria Japonica**—2 to 3 ft.  
**Kerria Japonica Variegata**—15 to 18 inches.  
**Ligustrum Chinatum**—2 to 3 ft.  
**Ligustrum Ovalifolium**—12 to 15 ins., 15 to 18 ins., 18 to 24 ins., 2 to 3 ft.  
**Philadelphus Coronarius**—3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.  
**Philadelphus Coronarius Aurea**—15 to 18 inches.  
**Philadelphus Gordoniensis**—3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.  
**Philadelphus Grandiflora**—3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 ft.  
**Rhus Copallina**—2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft.  
**Sambucus Nigra Aurea**—3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.  
**Spiraea Opulifolia Aurea**—3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft.  
**Spiraea Thunbergii**—2 to 2 1-2 ft.  
**Spiraea Tomentosa**—2 to 3 ft.  
**Symphoricarpos Racemosa**—2 to 3 ft.  
**Symphoricarpos Vulgaris**—2 to 3 ft.  
**Mahonia Aquifolium**—18 to 24 inches.

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Eugene Furst      Frau Karl Druschki      Margaret Dickson  
 Mrs. John Laing      Tom Wood      Ulrich Brunner      Killarney  
 Persian Yellow      Soleil d' Or      Tausendschön      Dorothy Perkins  
**PERENNIALS—In Assortment**

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 Delphinium      Dianthus      Eulalia Univitata      Gaillardia  
 Hibiscus (Mallow Marvels)      Iris      Lychnei      Phlox Sedum Etc.

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PAINESVILLE OHIO

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It is this: Do you use Grootendorst's Dutch Bulbs? If you do, we'd like you to tell other nurserymen about them—tell all you know. But if you don't, we'd like to know "why not?" They are profitable, easy to handle, and sell quickly.

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are the best obtainable; we are sure that they will give satisfaction to you and your trade. If you sell good bulbs it means a growing business—one that can be depended upon each year. We urge you strongly to **order now** while a complete selection may be obtained. Later it may be difficult, if not impossible, to get what you want.

## F. J. Grootendorst & Sons

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NEW YORK CITY

## W. T. HOOD & CO.

### Old Dominion Nurseries

RICHMOND, VA.

### Surplus for Spring 1919

Apple, 2 year, fine Ben Davis, Black Ben Davis, Gano, Delicious, Lowry, Rome Beauty. Shade trees Extra Fine; straight bodies and extra rooted; one to two and one-half inches. Norway, Silver and Sugar Maple, Pin and Red Oak. Evergreens—Norway and Hemlock Spruce. Deodar Cedars, Irish Junipers, California Privet, 2, 3, and 4 year. Sugar Maple Seedlings, six inches to ten feet.

Write us for prices.

## The Season's Sales and the Outlook

**Special Reports To the "American Nurserymen" From Nursery Trade Centers...Lively Times At All Points To Meet a Strong and Increasing Demand...Clean-Up Generally Reported...Business Better Than Ever...And the Nurserymen's National Service Bureau Has Only Just Begun!**

### Best Ever at Newark, N. Y.

Editor American Nurseryman:

Our way of summarizing a report on business for the season just closing, would be "the best ever." Our sales have been fully 25% to 30% in excess of the year preceding, and that was the best year we had ever had, up to then. We feel very well satisfied over both sales and the prices which stock brought.

We can't remember a time when nearly all lines of stock sold so freely and at such high prices. We thought that the very high prices on some lines would restrict consumption, but it does not seem to have had that effect.

We haven't any retail trade of our own, so we don't know what retail conditions have been, except at second hand. Of course, our own business is dependent entirely upon the success of the retailer, and so far as our knowledge and observation goes, nearly all of the retailers in this part of the country have also had very satisfactory and profitable business this season.

It is a little early yet to forecast what supplies, prices and conditions will be for next season; but so far as one can judge at the present time, we think there will be no over supply of stock in any of the leading lines. We think that fruit trees and shade trees especially are going to be in very strong demand and in short supply. This refers to practically all kinds of fruit trees.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.  
Newark, N. Y. By G. C. Perkins,  
April 22, 1919. Sec. and Treas.

### Bright Prospect Ahead

Editor American Nurseryman:

We are now in the very center of our spring retail shipping season, and everything is in a state of rush, as usual. As to just what the final outcome of our spring sales will be, as compared to other years, is yet to be determined.

While, undoubtedly, the country in general is feeling the relaxation from the war strain, and are purchasing stock more liberally than within the last year, we do not believe that this spring's sales will meet the anticipation of some of the more optimistic nurserymen.

By the coming fall and spring, the general public will begin to get their second wind, and our prediction is that the following fall sales will look good to the nurserymen. We are making as heavy plantings as time will allow.

We believe that the country is rapidly coming to a realization of the usefulness and beauty that accrues, through the generous use of the nurserymen's products.

ELM CITY NURSERY CO.  
E. F. COE, Pres.  
New Haven, Conn.

### Well Pleased

Editor American Nurseryman:

We are very well pleased with the Spring sales. They have been better than Spring 1918, though we cannot yet tell what percentage of increase. This early we cannot

even judge the surplus or shortage for next season, though we expect business to be good.

WILD NURSERY CO.,  
C. M. Wild.

### Best Clean-Up In Twenty-five Years

Editor American Nurseryman:

Replying to yours of the 21st, I am very glad indeed to say that we have enjoyed a good trade this spring and at higher prices. I think this is the case with all of the nurserymen throughout the Middle West.

I believe it is the best clean-up that any of us have had for the past twenty-five years; also advance payments seem to be more numerous than usual.

Unless something happens to the prosperity of the country there is no reason why the nursery business should not be prosperous for several years and good prices ought to prevail.

SHENANDOAH NURSERIES,  
Shenandoah, Ia. D. S. Lake, Pres.

### Now For the Service Bureau

Editor American Nurseryman:

Glad to be able to state that our business this season was larger than in the past, somewhere around 50%. We have no surplus on fruit trees. We did not clean up on ornamentals and really did not expect to.

It is too early yet for us to even hazard a guess as to fall trade, but we see no reason why the demand should not keep up, if we go after the trade strong enough. We hope by fall that the Service Bureau will be in shape to give us some real help in the sales department.

Yours for a Beautiful and Fruitful America.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.,  
Pomona, N. C. O. Joe Howard,  
Sec and Treas.

### Demand By Planters Urgent

Editor American Nurseryman:

Replying to your inquiry in regard to the season's sales and prospects, we are pleased to report that business this spring has been unusually brisk. We have had all the business we could possibly handle, and at an advance scale of prices.

There seems to be an urgent demand for all kinds of plants, both fruits and ornamentals. The supply is short. We anticipate that this condition will be more exaggerated next fall.

W. & T. SMITH COMPANY.  
Geneva, N. Y.

### A Clean-Up; Orders Returned

Editor American Nurseryman:

Our wholesale season is now practically over and we have no surplus. Everything was cleaned up and many orders had to be returned unfilled. We can only surmise conditions next fall, but every indication points to a good demand for a general line of stock at advance prices. We are making our usual plant of small fruits. Our two sons are home from the army and our best services are tendered the trade.

W. N. SCARFF & SONS.  
New Carlisle, O.

### Sold Out On Peach and Cherry

Editor American Nurseryman:

Season's sales have been very satisfactory. We have sold out clean on peach and 2-year cherry in all varieties and grades. Have not a single tree left; the same applies to plum, grapes, gooseberries and blackberries. The only items on hand at this time are about 5000 apple, mostly Winesap, on which we had grafted a little too heavy. Most apples far short of demand, especially Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Jonathan, Wealthy, Staymans and Grimes Golden. Demand for Keiffer and Garber Pear far beyond supply and have not over 500 pear left in other sorts and are still filling some orders.

In regard to Fall we have more orders on our books than ever before at this time.

Prospects for fruit crop very good, except cherries which are 25%.

I do not anticipate any surplus for the next two years in any lines but look for a severe shortage with very heavy demand.

W. C. REED.

Vincennes, Ind.

### Returning Money To Planters

Editor American Nurseryman:

We are still very busy, and have a very large trade, although we have made no footings or figures yet. Of course, we did not have as much to start with as usual. We will have to return money from this time on for goods that we cannot supply, more than we ever did before.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.  
Painesville, O.

### In New Jersey Nurseries

Editor American Nurseryman:

We doubt that we would draw dependable conclusions from our own experience since, like the happy nations, our business is without a history. You see, we have only been in existence three years. Each year we have more than doubled the sales of the previous year. Several months passed after the signing of the Armistice before the nursery trade generally showed signs of coming to life again. This spring the demand has seemed like old times and nurserymen are experiencing a feeling of near-prosperity such as they have not felt since the first Battle of the Marne. The demand is general; it comes from all around but particularly from the Middlewest. Few fruit trees are grown in this state. Those few were practically cleaned up before the spring season opened. Ornamentals of all kinds have been in heavy demand, particularly evergreens. Plantings during the war were apparently unimportant, almost negligible with many nurserymen in this section; and with the same demand as at present, there will be a great shortage of all kinds of ornamental stock during the next two years with steadily advancing prices. High prices will encourage overplanting and overproduction will bring lower prices again. Just now we are at the top of the wheel.

The Princeton Nurseries.  
Princeton, N. J.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

## Indorsement By Concern In Business Sixty Years

**F**ROM one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, located in the Middle States (name will be given upon bona fide appreciation to this office) comes this strong indorsement of the action of the Federal authorities in the matter of the Plant Quarantine, and the attitude of the *American Nurseryman*, as against the attitude taken by the other publications named:

Editor *American Nurseryman*:

When the March number of the National Nurserymen came out so strongly against the quarantine and the Minnesota Horticultural Society of which I have been a member for many years, I was led to think through this whole affair considerably and wrote a letter to Mr. Marlatt, as follows:

"It is evident from the many letters received from my horticultural friends that the importers are making quite a stir in

misrepresenting the position taken by your board. Our concern is one of the oldest in the West and possibly has the most capital involved, and we have imported lining-out stock, evergreens and peonies for many years. If you men, who understand these matters, consider the embargo necessary it certainly is a very opportune time to have it now before the foreigners can resume their growing and shipping of stock for our market, and we on this side have come to do our own propagating and depending on our own resources, as a patriotic measure during the war. We should not mislead those abroad if we have any idea of putting the embargo on, by delaying to put it on now. As you have the great forest and orchard interests at stake I am perfectly satisfied to abide by your judgment and stand for the increased cost of propagation for the good of the whole country."

To which he replied as follows:

"I was very much pleased to receive your letter of the 26th inst. endorsing the action the Board has taken in the promulgation of plant quarantine No. 37. I quite agree with your statement that if such a quarantine is to be placed, now is the time to place it."

Then along came the Garden Magazine with a very strong partisan article. I had about come to the conclusion that I must have been brought up wrong when your April number reassured me that there might be a difference of opinion.

I am very glad to let you know that I am in favor of the stand that you have taken, though I have not written this article with any desire for publicity in the matter but wanted you to know that some of us Westerners have approved of your position and are willing to abide by the decisions of those in authority in these matters.

### Bulbs, Azaleas, Rhododendrons

Replying to an inquiry by the Florists' Exchange, Chairman Marlatt of the Federal Horticultural Board says:

"I think it will be found that the bulbs excluded for the most part are abundantly available in this country and, therefore, their further importation is not essential. The other bulbs represent minor groups, many of which come from widely separated parts of the world where the insect enemies are less known and consequently there is greater risk of importation of new plant pests. We are advised that between 80 and 90 per cent. of the bulbs hitherto imported are still permitted entry under the Quarantine. Any of the rarer bulbs and plants may be brought in for introduction and propagation purposes under the conditions noted in the memorandum.

"I think it must be clear that if the prohibition of entry of azaleas and rhododendrons, in salable sizes is warranted, the same reasons would hold for excluding the azaleas and rhododendrons of younger

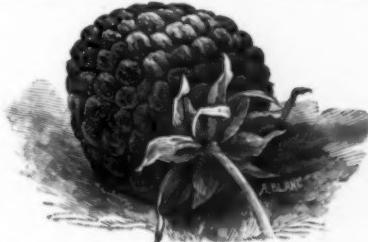
growth, except under the conditions outlined in the memorandum for the introduction of new varieties or necessary propagating stock. The importation of such plants for the purpose of simply completing their growth and bringing them to commercial size could not be permitted under Regulation 14."

### TO EXPORT TO EUROPE

In a recent issue we suggested supplying European horticultural needs from American fields. Already this is actually proposed in the case of seeds!

The April issue (Vol. II, No. 10) of the Seed Reporter, published by the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Dept. of observations on European seed conditions, taken from reports made by Dr. A. J. Pieters and W. A. Wheeler of the department, after an extended trip through Great Britain, France, Italy, Holland and Belgium. Subsequent notes on the situation will appear in forth-coming issues of the Reporter. Of special interest to the trade will be the comments on European seed needs, the extent to which America may prove able to supply them, and the steps that will be necessary in order that this country may make the most of such

trade opportunities, with both its welfare, and that of its foreign customers in mind.



We offer 100,000 plants of the New Everbearing Red Raspberry, "Erskine Park" for delivery fall 1919 and spring 1920; and 85,000 new Empire Red Raspberry plants for delivery next fall.

We offer 100,000 "Neverfall," the best and newest everbearing strawberry, indorsed by the late Matthew Crawford of Ohio. These for delivery fall and spring of 1919 and 1920.

We practically control the sale of the above three items. We have 3,000 plants of Erskine Park and 2,000 plants of Neverfall to offer this spring. They are transplanted and will be dug fresh and will grow up to June 15th. We advise Nurserymen to try them out. Both will fruit this year. No one ever lost a dollar by investing in our introductions. We were the first to recognize the great merits of the Everbearing strawberry. Our list of introductions—Plum Farmer, Royal Purple, Idaho, and other things too numerous to mention, is a lasting monument to the memory of any house. Write for catalogue and information.

L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, N. Y.

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**Ulmus monumental**

(Cornish Elm)

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WILMINGTON, P. O. Box 572 N. C.

## IN WESTERN NEW YORK NURSERIES

A Rochester, N. Y., daily newspaper last month published the following as the result of talks with local nurserymen:

Nursery stock, including apple and other fruit trees have reached a top notch price. Never before since the propagation of fruit trees developed in the territory centering around this city, have prices been at their present levels. Today, agents of nursery concerns are selling the ordinary standard Baldwins and Greenings, two to three years old, at \$1 apiece. And the now popular varieties such as Delicious and Winter Banana command \$1.25 apiece. Again, standard pear trees, including Bartletts and other varieties that come to great perfection here, are selling at \$1 to \$1.10 apiece.

Plums and prunes are listed at about the same prices as pears, while cherries according to kind, are selling at \$1 to \$1.25 each. Peach trees including Elbertas, Crawfords, Carmen and other standard varieties that are to be found in the numerous orchards in Western New York fruit belts are listed at \$1. It is to be appreciated however, that this does not represent the prices charged for large lots, but the regular retail price, with the trees distributed through the agency system developed all over this territory.

### Reaction in Prices

The present prices are the reaction from the nominal prices that have been charged for nursery stock for the five-year period that ended in 1916 or thereabouts and overlapped into the period of war depression which gripped many lines of the country's activities. At that time the nursery business made one of its lowest dips. The depression was country-wide. The impression had gone out that the country was overset to orchard, especially apples. Few orchards were set.

As a result, hundreds of small nurseries which grow for the larger concerns and for jobbers, found themselves without an outlet. Discouragement followed. Thousands of acres of nursery were plowed up and almost countless trees ended on brush heaps and in bonfires instead of in orchards. The available supply of trees in this way has been cut down to probably the lowest point in twenty-five years.

All this of itself was enough to boost prices, but the winter of 1917-18 made the situation more acute. A late-growing season, extending into September, poorly-ripened wood, abnormally low temperatures in December, 1917, wrought havoc with this new growth and January and February, 1918, with the mercury going to 25 below Fahrenheit, completed the disaster. Last spring hundreds of acres of peach orchard were pulled along the lake shore belt, and many trees not entirely dead were seriously injured. Apple trees fared a little better, but the damage was great. And the young trees in the nursery rows suffered along with the rest.

### Need of Replacing

Now comes the need of replacing, so far as practicable these orchards, along with the normal amount of setting required to maintain the orchards acreage in the fruit belt, aside from the frost damage described. It is all a matter of supply and demand, with the certainty that demand cannot be met for several years to come. It is improbable that orchards of much size will be set under the present prices. The investment is too great. There is also the impossibility of getting some of the standard varieties of trees.

Showing the condition is the reply of one of the nurserymen of the city who, asked what price he would quote on 500 Elberta peach trees, said, "I wouldn't quote; they are not to be had." Similarly, it is next to impossible to obtain many of the standard apples, along with pears, plums and prunes. Further, it is asserted that prices will be still higher next fall, and in fact until supply again balances demand. Further, the heavy cost of labor, packing and all that goes into expenses of the business are factors, together with the difficulty of obtaining the French apple seedlings, which for years past have been used as stocks in American nurseries.

### Eastern Fruit Growers

Winchester, Va.—The Eastern Fruit Growers' Association, which held its annual convention in the City Hall Auditorium recently, elected William P. Massey, of Winchester, president for the ensuing year, succeeding E. P. Cohill, of Hancock, Md. Mr. Massey is secretary of the Virginia State Horticultural Society, is one of the best posted and most progressive fruit men in this section, and the growers of the Winchester district regard the honor paid Mr. Massey as a recognition by the society of the importance of the fruit industry in this county, in which there are now upwards of 1,000,000 commercial apple trees. The presidents of the state horticultural societies of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia were elected vice presidents of the association. J. Fred Crutchfield of Cumberland, Md., who has been making his headquarters here for several months, was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The executive committee is composed of S. L. Lupton, of Winchester, who was for five years president of the society; M. W. Fulton, of Cherry Run, W. Va., and C. J. Tyson, of Flora Dale, Pa. It is probable the next annual meeting of the association will be held in Washington, which has been the meeting place heretofore, except that last year it met at Martinsburg, W. Va., and this year in Winchester.

### Florists' Development Fund

Secretary John Young of the Society of American Florists says:

Some of our members who have our project close at heart are making personal effort among the florists of their respective communities, and are meeting with success. Among them we might mention Albert M. Herr, Lancaster, Pa., part results of whose efforts appeared in our article two weeks ago. If all our members would take the same interest, it would not be long before the \$100,000 aimed for would be greatly oversubscribed. Such work is not only of advantage to the campaign, but it establishes a friendly feeling among members of the craft, tending to make each more interested in the other. This feature was freely commented upon at the recent meeting of the society's executive board. Chairman Asmus, of the publicity finance committee, in referring to a visit he made to Pittsburgh last year, in company with your secretary, said: "We had the pleasure of introducing to each other, some of the florists there who were prominent in business, and yet had never met. That may be astonishing, but it is an actual fact." More than one trade organization, destined to be of use to our industry, has been formed as a direct result of campaign activities."

### OPPOSED TO THE QUARANTINE

**Leonard Coates Nursery Co., Morganhill, Cal.**—We import but little stock ourselves which would come under the ban, but think that not only the trade but the public generally is unnecessarily inconvenienced and injured by the plant exclusion edict.

**Capital City Nurseries, Des Moines, Ia.**—Foreign plant exclusion by the Federal Horticultural Board is undoubtedly an important factor in protecting certain American plant growing industries, but so far as Iowa is concerned, it is unnecessary as a measure of protection from foreign pests and diseases.

Many things now imported can undoubtedly be grown in America, but it will take years and millions of dollars invested before America can supply the entire demand. It seems unfair to cut off importations without reasonable notice or to cut them out at all unless nurserymen who care to go into the work of producing the stock usually imported will be assured of their investments and not later, under another administration, be again subject to European competition.

### Edward J. Canning, Northampton, Mass.

When the subject of plant exclusion first came to my notice, I was inclined to think that it would be a good thing for the horticultural interests of this country, provided we were given at least five years in which to adjust our business to the new conditions before the law became effective. I had several reasons for thinking so. First: I thought that the quarantine would effectually prevent any injurious insect or fungous disease from being brought into this country. Second: That much larger areas would be devoted to nurseries and other horticultural establishments. Third: That a much greater number of skilled people would be employed in plant propagation and other lines of horticulture. And fourth: That the money would be spent in this country which had heretofore been sent abroad.

Upon more careful analysis of these reasons, however, I have changed my original opinion. First: Because plant exclusion will not keep out possible injurious insects and fungous diseases as long as soil used as ballast in vessels is allowed to be dumped on land in this country, and while burlapped goods, jute, cordage and the like are imported without inspection or fumigation, these latter being a far more fertile source of danger than plants coming from clean, well kept and efficiently inspected European nurseries.

Second: Upon labelling my Roses, Peonies, Phloxes, Delphiniums and other garden plants, I could not help noticing how the names to designate the different kinds and colors of the improved forms were nearly all of French, English or Dutch origin. Why? Because almost all plant improvement by crossing and hybridizing has been done in those countries. Very little plant improvement has been done in this country. We haven't people skilled in this line of work, or who are willing to devote their lives to it, as they have in Europe, although we have agricultural colleges with learned horticultural professors who are supposed to teach along these lines.

Then again where are the men willing to wait from seven to twelve years for slow growing plants such as box, bay, rhododendrons and the like to mature or become salable? They are not to be found in this country, and if this Quarantine No. 37 goes into effect our parks and gardens will suffer in consequence.

While not a large importer, I have for several years imported from Belgium, France, and Holland and have never yet found any injurious insect or fungous disease on any plant imported, and I am strongly against plant exclusion from those countries which maintain rigid inspection service.

**The Michigan Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.**—The San Jose scale, the green and wooly aphid and the plum and apple leaf rollers are the only insects that have given us even the slightest apprehension.

The prohibition ruling is too drastic. America must go without millions of young fruit trees and a great quantity of ornaments until the American nurseryman has time and experience to adapt himself to the new conditions.



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CHERRY, One Year 11-16 up, 5-8 and 1-2 to 5-8

Our Blocks of Cherry are largest to be found in U. S.

We bud annually 500,000 Cherry, they are making splendid  
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HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES, HUNTSVILLE—Apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, roses, pecans and magnolia grandiflora. Send for price list.

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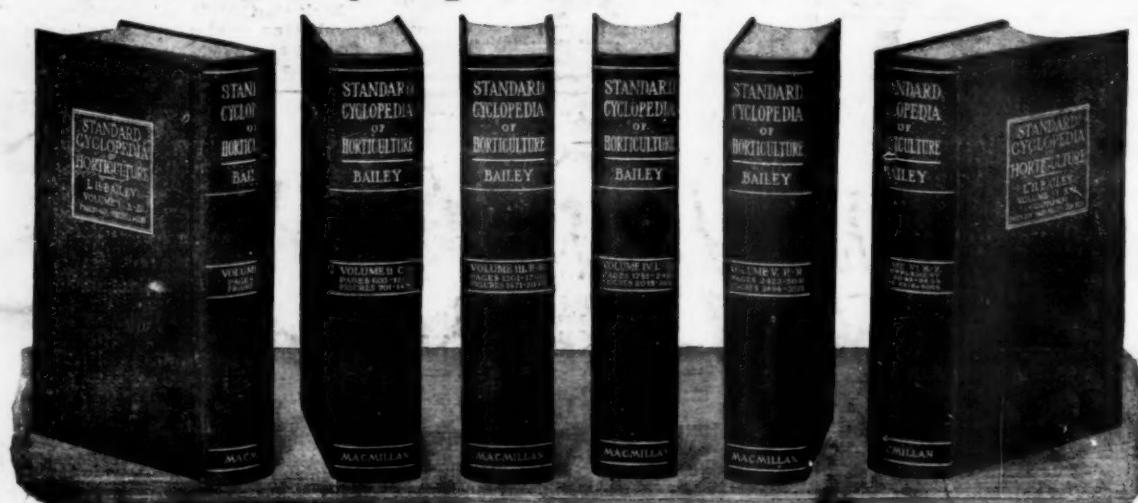
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